



CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY Weekly Report

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VOL. XVI
PAGES 1059-1090

WEEK ENDING AUG. 15, 1958

No. 33

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 15, 1958

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Reciprocal Trade (HR 12591)	Reported 5/21/58 Passed 6/11/58	Reported 7/15/58 Passed 7/22/58	To President
Defense Reorganization (HR 12541)	Reported 5/22/58 Passed 6/12/58	Reported 7/17/58 Passed 7/18/58	PL 599 8/6/58
Mutual Security Program (HR 12181)	Reported 5/7/58 Passed 5/14/58	Reported 5/26/58 Passed 6/6/58	PL 477 6/30/58
Mutual Security Funds (HR 13192)	Reported 6/27/58 Passed 7/2/58	Reported 8/5/58	
Social Security (HR 13549)	Reported 7/28/58 Passed 7/31/58	Reported 8/14/58	
Corporate, Excise Taxes (HR 12695)	Reported 5/30/58 Passed 6/5/58	Reported 6/12/58 Passed 6/20/58	PL 475 6/30/58
Postal Rate, Pay Increase (HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57 Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58 Passed 2/28/58	PL 426 5/27/58
Atomic Secrets Sharing (HR 12716)	Reported 6/5/58 Passed 6/19/58	Reported 6/5/58 Passed 6/23/58	PL 479 7/2/58
Surplus Disposal (S 3420)	Committee Bypassed	Reported 3/8/58 Passed 3/20/58	
Emergency Housing (S 3418)	Committee Bypassed	Reported 3/6/58 Passed 3/12/58	PL 364 4/1/58
Omnibus Housing (S 4035)	Reported 8/2/58	Reported 6/19/58 Passed 7/11/58	
Debt Ceiling (HR 13580)	Reported 8/1/58 Passed 8/6/58	Hearings Underway	
Federal Scholarships (HR 13247)	Reported 7/15/58 Passed 8/8/58	Reported 8/8/58 Passed 8/13/58	
Omnibus Farm Bill (S 4071)	Reported 8/2/58 Passed 8/14/58	Reported 7/28/58 Passed 7/25/58	
Welfare Fund Disclosure (S 2888)	Reported 7/28/58 Passed 8/6/58	Reported 4/21/58 Passed 4/28/58	To Conference
Labor Law Revision (S 3974)	Hearings Underway	Reported 6/10/58 Passed 6/17/58	
Community Facilities (S 3497)	Reported 6/6/58 Rejected 8/1/58	Reported 3/31/58 Passed 4/16/58	
Depressed Areas (S 3683)	Reported 7/1/58	Reported 4/28/58 Passed 5/13/58	
Revised Rivers, Harbors (S 3910)	Reported 6/17/58 Passed 6/18/58	Reported 6/14/58 Passed 6/17/58	PL 500 7/3/58
Small Business Administration (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57 Passed 6/25/57	Reported 6/16/58 Passed 7/1/58	PL 536 7/18/58
Alaska Statehood (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57 Passed 5/28/58	Reported 8/30/57 Passed 6/30/58	PL 508 7/7/58
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 49)	Approved 8/6/58	Reported 8/30/57	
Highway Construction (HR 9821)	Reported 3/6/58 Passed 3/13/58	Reported 3/22/58 Passed 3/28/58	PL 381 4/16/58
Space Agency (HR 12575)	Reported 5/26/58 Passed 6/2/58	Reported 6/12/58 Passed 6/16/58	PL 568 7/29/58
Mining Subsidies (S 4036)	Reported 7/30/58	Reported 7/3/58 Passed 7/11/58	
Unemployment Benefits (HR 12065)	Reported 4/23/58 Passed 5/1/58	Reported 5/22/58 Passed 5/28/58	PL 441 6/4/58

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

A service for editors and standard reference on U. S. Congress

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FEDERAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The House Aug. 8 and the Senate Aug. 13 passed varying versions of a bill (HR 13247), the National Defense Education Act of 1958, to initiate a seven-year program of Federal aid to education. The Senate bill retained an authorization for a Federal scholarship program that previously had been stricken by the House.

HOUSE ACTION

The House Aug. 8 passed HR 13247 by voice vote and sent it to the Senate. The House-passed bill authorized approximately \$900 million in Federal grants and loans for a seven-year program of Federal aid to education. Prior to passage the House rejected by a 140-233 roll-call vote a motion by Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill to the Education and Labor Committee. (For voting see chart p. 1086).

The legislation was stripped of its major provision when, on a 109-78 standing vote, the House agreed to an amendment by Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), to eliminate an authorization for approximately \$120 million to create 10,000 new Federal scholarships yearly for the first four years of the program. Earlier the House had agreed to an amendment by Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) to reduce the number of scholarships from the 23,000 originally contained in the bill to 10,000, the figure requested by President Eisenhower. The \$120 million which would have been used to finance the scholarships was shifted to a loan program for needy college students.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) offered an amendment to give to any person providing more than 50 percent of a college student's support a \$1,000 a year income tax exemption, but the amendment was ruled out of order on grounds that it invaded the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee.

BACKGROUND -- After the Education and Labor Committee July 2 approved HR 13247, President Eisenhower July 7, in a letter to a Committee member, urged House passage but said he hoped the number of Federal scholarships would be limited to 10,000 a year and that a student's financial need be considered a requirement for the award. The Committee report (H Rept 2157) was filed July 15 providing 23,000 annual scholarship awards and specifying that the first consideration in determining scholarship winners would be scholastic ability. The President Aug. 5 urged immediate enactment after Chairman Carl Elliott (D Ala.) of the Special Education Subcommittee announced that a bipartisan strategy group of 11 Committee members had agreed to support amendments to bring the bill into line with the President's requests. Debate began Aug. 7 after a resolution (H Res 675) providing two hours of floor debate was adopted by a 265-108 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report p. 905, 1054).

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 13247:

Authorized the U.S. Commissioner of Education to lend \$295 million from fiscal 1959 through fiscal 1962 (plus additional funds for a three-year "phasing-out" period) to university and college student loan funds to enable needy students to continue their education.

Limited Federal contributions to any one college to \$250,000 a year or 80 percent of the fund, and required each college to put up a minimum of 20 percent.

Authorized loans of up to \$25 million to the colleges to help them meet their share of the loan funds.

Provided that each qualified student could receive up to \$1,000 a year but not more than \$5,000 for his undergraduate career.

Set the interest rate on the loans at 2 percent as long as the borrower is a student and for one year following graduation and 4 percent a year for the next 10 years, by which time repayment must be completed.

Provided grants of \$260 million for four years beginning July 1, 1958, to state educational agencies for improving public school instructional facilities in science, mathematics and modern foreign languages.

Authorized grants of \$13.7 million over the same four years to colleges and universities for the operation of advanced foreign language institutes to train public school teachers.

Authorized \$82.5 million for the creation of 5,500 graduate fellowships to students preparing to teach at the university level; value of the fellowships would be \$2,000 for the first year of study following achievement of a bachelor's degree, \$2,200 for the second year and \$2,400 for the third; an additional \$400 per year would be added for each dependent of the fellowship holder.

Provided grants of \$60 million to state educational agencies for the development and improvement of student testing and guidance programs and \$24 million to colleges and universities for the training of public school guidance counselors.

Directed the Commissioner of Education to make grants and loans of up to \$8 million for the development of educational television, radio, motion pictures and audio-visual aids.

Authorized grants of \$6.5 million to the state educational agencies for collecting and processing statistical data on education.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) -- Reduce from \$17.5 million to \$7.5 million the annual authorization for Federal scholarships and specify that only financially needy students will be eligible for the awards; Aug. 8. Voice vote.

Harry G. Haskell Jr. (R Del.) -- Limit to \$25 million the total amount the Commissioner may loan to the colleges and universities for their share of the student loan funds; Aug. 8. Voice.

Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Stipulate that the scholarships, loans and graduate fellowships must be awarded to students "without discrimination based upon race, color, religion, national origin, or sex;" Aug. 8. Voice.

Edith Green (D Ore.) -- Specify that the apportionment of scholarships among the states be based on the number of public school graduates, rather than on the number of persons between 18 and 21 years of age; Aug. 8. Voice.

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- Strike the scholarship provision, as amended, from the bill and transfer the

Floor Action - 2

authorized funds to the student loan program; Aug. 8. Standing, 109-78.

Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) -- Add junior colleges to the types of institutions eligible to receive grants for the improvement of instructional facilities in science, mathematics and modern languages; Aug. 8. Standing, 110-40.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William H. Ayres (R Ohio) -- Substitute for the Committee bill a measure providing a 60-percent, Government-guaranteed loan program for qualified students patterned after the GI home loan program and annual grants of \$10 million to the states for the improvement of science instruction in the public schools; Aug. 8. Standing, 68-130.

Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.), offered as a substitute for Green amendment, above -- Provide that scholarship winners be selected by the U.S. Commissioner of Education on the basis of a competitive, national civil service examination, rather than by state commissions; Aug. 8. Voice.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate Aug. 13 passed HR 13247 by a 62-26 roll-call vote after substituting for the House version the amended text of its own bill (S 4237), a \$1.3 billion measure that included the Federal scholarship provision stricken by the House. (For voting see chart p. 1089)

BACKGROUND -- S 4237 was reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Aug. 8 (S Rept 2242). (Weekly Report p. 1054)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 13247 differed from the House-passed version in the following major respects:

Authorized grants of \$5 million a year from fiscal 1959 through fiscal 1962 for the creation of 20,000 annual scholarships worth \$250 each.

Authorized \$220 million over the same four-year period for college student loan funds (the House voted \$295 million) and specified that loan applicants preparing to teach in elementary or secondary schools be given special consideration.

Authorized \$300 million (\$40 million more than the House) to improve science, mathematics and language instruction in public schools.

Provided \$202 million for general teacher training; the House bill contained no such provision.

Authorized \$35 million (\$25 million less than the House) for the expansion of educational television, radio, movies and audio-visual aids.

Authorized grants to the states of \$80 million for vocational programs for students not wishing to go to college; House leaders said this should be included in a separate bill.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Reduce from \$17.5 million to \$5 million the annual authorization for national defense scholarships and from \$1,000 to \$250 the value of each scholarship award; Aug. 13. Roll-call vote, 46-42.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Add Spanish and Portuguese to the curriculum of the foreign language institutes created by the bill; Aug. 13. Voice vote.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Specify that special consideration be given to students of high academic ability preparing to teach in elementary or secondary schools; Aug. 13. Voice vote.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Extend the loyalty oath requirement to students receiving loans as well as to those receiving scholarships and fellowships; Aug. 13. Voice.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- Exclude the state of Indiana from the provisions of the Act; Aug. 13. Voice.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Limit to four years the fund authorizations for the vocational training programs and specify that they be used only for technical and scientific instruction required for the national defense; Aug. 13. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Add to the bill a provision authorizing grants of \$1 billion a year for two years to the states for public school construction; Aug. 13. Roll-call vote, 30-61.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Add to each scholarship award \$500 to go to the college or university that the person holding that scholarship elects to attend; Aug. 13. Roll-call vote, 20-69.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Strike from the bill the section authorizing Federal grants to state education agencies for the creation and operation of testing and guidance programs; Aug. 13, standing vote.

Cooper -- Substitute a loan provision for direct grants paid to teachers taking advanced courses at special institutes; Aug. 13. Standing.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

The Senate Aug. 11 adopted, by a roll-call vote of 72-18, the conference report on a bill (HR 12591 -- H Rept 2302) extending the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 through June 30, 1962. The action cleared the bill for the President's signature. (For voting see chart p. 1088) The House Aug. 7 approved the conference report by a 161-56 standing vote. (Weekly Report p. 1025)

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 1025.

MINERALS EXPLORATION

The Senate Aug. 7 by voice vote agreed to a House amendment and cleared for the President a bill (S 3817) authorizing the Secretary of Interior to continue a program of Federal assistance for mineral exploration projects. The House amendment directed the Secretary to report to Congress on the operation of the program semiannually.

BACKGROUND -- S 3817 was passed by the Senate July 7 and the House July 29. (Weekly Report 989).

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 891.

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

The House Aug. 12 passed by voice vote and sent to conference an amended joint resolution (S J Res 135) to provide a \$10 million program for the construction of at least five demonstration plants to produce consumable water from sea or brackish water.

BACKGROUND -- S J Res 135 was passed by the Senate June 10 and reported (H Rept 2450) by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Aug. 5. (Weekly Report p. 763, 1052)

The Committee amended the bill to specify that the plants authorized would be experimental plants for advanced phases of pilot-plant testing and to require that each plant must demonstrate a different process. It also extended the program from five years to seven years and added a provision authorizing financial participation by states or public agencies.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 762.

NAVY YARD WAGES VETO

Congress Aug. 12-13 sustained President Eisenhower's veto of a bill (S 2266) to direct the Secretary of the Navy to use the same pay scale for per diem employees at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard as used at the Boston, Mass., yard. (For text of veto message see p. 1068) Passage of the bill over the President's veto required a two-thirds majority vote in each chamber. The necessary majority was mustered in the Senate but not the House. (For voting see charts p. 1086, 1089)

The Senate Aug. 12 voted, on a 69-20 roll call, to override the veto; 60 votes in favor of overriding were required. Earlier the Senate by voice vote tabled a motion to refer the veto message to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The Senate Armed Services Committee Aug. 11 had recommended that the veto be overridden. (Weekly Report p. 1055)

The House Aug. 13 sustained the veto on a 202-180 roll-call vote; 255 "yea" votes were required to override.

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

The House Aug. 13, by a roll-call vote of 369-8, adopted a resolution (H Res 684 -- H Rept 2580) citing Bernard Goldfine, Boston textile magnate, for contempt of Congress. (For voting see chart p. 1086; for other citations voted Aug. 13 see below)

Adoption of the resolution had the effect of sending the Goldfine material held by the Committee to the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. (For legal steps involved, see Weekly Report p. 1070)

BACKGROUND -- Goldfine July 11 refused to answer 22 questions asked him by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee. The questions concerned the financial operations of his East Boston Co. and Goldfine contended the questions were not pertinent to the Subcommittee's legislative purpose. The full Committee, on a 30-0 vote, July 31 approved its Subcommittee's recommendation to cite Goldfine for contempt. (Weekly Report p. 948)

DEBATE -- Aug. 13 -- Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.), in asking for House approval of the contempt resolution -- "Is Congress going to let an individual -- who obviously has been getting by with illegal acts in companies where minority stockholders were involved -- say to the Congress of the U.S., 'I am going to tell you what is relevant and pertinent, you are not going to say what is relevant and pertinent in this investigation; I will give you what I want you to have and that is all.'"

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), in leading the argument against the contempt citation -- "The type of questions asked by the Subcommittee counsel raise questions as to whether the real purpose of the Goldfine investigation was within the scope of the jurisdiction granted by the House to the Committee. Some of the questions contained in the Subcommittee report as a basis for the report for contempt citation are highly improper and meet the classic example of the improper question, that is, 'When did you stop beating your wife?' The point I want to emphasize is that the House does not have an adequate report from this Committee upon which to pass real judgment as to whether or not there is contempt in this case...."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 13 -- The House cited two other persons for contempt of Congress for failing to answer certain questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee at a July 30 hearing at Atlanta, Ga.

One resolution (H Res 686 -- H Rept 2584), citing Carl Braden, was adopted by a 365-1 roll-call vote; the other (H Res 685 -- H Rept 2583), citing Frank Wilkinson, was adopted by voice vote. (For background see p. 1018; for voting see chart p. 1086)

FARMER COMMITTEES

The Senate Aug. 8 passed by voice vote and sent to the House an amended bill (S 1436) to provide for the administration of Federal farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen. Under existing law, only farmers participating in Federal farm programs are permitted to vote and hold office in local and county committees. Under S 1436, all local farmers, whether or not they participated in Federal programs, would be permitted to vote and hold office. The bill also required direct, secret-ballot elections for local and county committees.

Current law provides that members of state agricultural committees must be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee version of the bill, later modified on the Senate floor, provided that at least one of the members of a state committee should be elected by county committeemen. The Agriculture Department opposed this provision, which was amended on the floor to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint at least one of the members of the state committee from nominees elected by county committees.

BACKGROUND -- The Agriculture Committee May 29 reported its version of the bill (S 1436 -- S Rept 1646). The bill grew out of a 1955-56 investigation of alleged political manipulation of the farmer committees in Missouri.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Eliminate a provision prohibiting state directors of the Agricultural Extension Service from voting as members of state committees; Aug. 8. Voice vote.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Require the Secretary of Agriculture to select at least one state committee member from a panel of nominees elected by county committeemen and provide that he could remove this member only for cause; Aug. 8. Voice.

FARM PROGRAM

The House Aug. 13 suspended its rules and passed by voice vote a compromise version of a Senate-passed farm bill (S 4071) that had the backing of House Democratic leaders and Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson. The action broke a week-long deadlock that resulted from Aug. 6 House rejection, on a 210-186 roll call, of a slightly different version of the bill which also was called up under suspension of the rules, a device requiring two-thirds majority for passage and permitting no amendments. Republicans joined to defeat the earlier bill in an effort to force it onto the floor again under regular procedures permitting them to offer amendments backed by Benson. (Weekly Report p. 1023)

As passed by the House, S 4071 differed very little from the version rejected Aug. 6. Chief difference was the elimination of price support floors of \$1.18 a bushel for corn and 30 cents a pound for cotton. Instead the bill fixed the minimum support level for corn, beginning in 1959, at 65 percent of parity and provided that cotton supports should drop 5 percent a year to 65 percent of parity in 1962. The bill also set minimum supports for tung oil at 65 rather than 70 percent of parity. The bill extended the National Wool Act but did not extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (PL 480).

HUMANE SLAUGHTER

The House Aug. 13 agreed to Senate amendments to a bill (HR 8308) to require packers who sold meat to the Federal Government to slaughter animals humanely. The action sent the bill to the White House. The House passed HR 8308 Feb. 4, and the Senate, after amending it, passed the bill July 29.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 986.

TAX CODE REVISION

The Senate Aug. 12, by voice vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 8381) to make technical changes in the Internal Revenue Code, correct unintended tax benefits and hardships and provide approximately \$260 million in tax relief to aid small businesses. The House Jan. 28 passed HR 8381 without the small business tax relief section. (Weekly Report p. 150)

Before passing HR 8381, the Senate adopted Committee amendments en bloc and by voice vote added the small business section by appending to HR 8381 the entire text of the Senate Finance Committee's version of a House-passed bill (HR 13382) entitled "The Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958." The amendment to include HR 13382 was offered by Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.). (For House passage of HR 13382, Weekly Report p. 958; for Finance Committee amendments to HR 13382, Weekly Report p. 1055)

The Senate rejected an attempt to append to HR 8381 the entire text of another House-passed bill (HR 10) permitting self-employed persons with voluntary Old Age and Survivors Insurance plans to defer tax payments on funds paid into the plans. (For HR 10, Weekly Report p. 989)

The rejection came when the Senate refused 32-52 to sustain the presiding officer's ruling that amendments to include HR 10 were germane. A unanimous-consent agreement to bar consideration of amendments not germane had been agreed to when debate began Aug. 12. The request for the vote was made by Kerr, who contested the presiding officer's ruling. The effect of the vote was to eliminate, as not germane, an amendment by Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) to append HR 10 and an amendment by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) offered as a substitute for Potter's proposal. (For voting see chart p. 1089)

BACKGROUND -- HR 8381 was reported (S Rept 1983) July 28 by the Senate Finance Committee.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) -- Strike provision making subsistence allowances of peace officers subject to taxation as regular income; Aug. 12. Voice vote.

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- Change the date to incorporate the Ohio Guarantee Fund from 1951 to 1957, to give it the same tax exemption as similar funds in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Aug. 12. Voice.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Permit importers of electric light bulbs to apply for floor stock refunds on the same basis as manufacturers and producers of such bulbs; Aug. 12. Voice.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Permit a taxpayer applying for an unlimited charitable deduction to compute eligibility for the deduction on the basis of combined income, income taxes and charitable contributions over a two-year period; Aug. 12. Division.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Append to the bill the entire text of HR 13382 as approved by the Senate Finance Committee and with a Javits (R N.Y.) modification permitting partnerships to deduct losses on small

business concern investments from ordinary income rather than as capital gains or losses; Aug. 12. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Tighten a loophole that permits regulated investment trusts to avoid certain tax payments connected with dividend distribution and the 90 percent distribution provisions of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code; Aug. 12. Voice.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Permit mining companies to receive the gold depletion allowance if their principal mineral product is gold, even if they are also engaged in other businesses; Aug. 12. Voice.

Williams -- Close loophole permitting estates of deceased U.S. citizens who were also citizens or residents of Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands to escape U.S. estate or gift taxes; Aug. 12. Voice.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Permit personal finance companies that must receive at least 80 percent of their gross income from interest on loans in order to be exempt from the personal holding company tax to include, as part of the 80 percent, interest on loans made to wholly-owned subsidiaries in the same business; Aug. 12. Voice.

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Permit American firms paying British taxes on patent, copyright and design royalties received in Britain to claim a foreign tax credit against U.S. taxes due on the same royalties; Aug. 12. Division.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Permit non-profit service organizations to spread prepaid dues and fees income over the length of the period for which paid, instead of requiring them to report the income in the same year it is received; Aug. 12. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Append the complete text of HR 10, the Self-Employed Individuals' Retirement Act, as passed by the House July 29; Aug. 12. Defeated when the Senate rejected, on a 32-52 roll call, a ruling that the amendment was germane (see above).

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Substitute for Potter amendment language to expand its coverage; Aug. 12. Defeated when the Potter amendment was ruled not germane.

Bush -- Extend to Jan. 1, 1959, the replacement period for LIFO inventories involuntarily liquidated as a result of the Korean crisis; Aug. 12. Voice.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Treat as involuntary conversion disposal of properties in compliance with an antitrust judgment or decree, provided the owner was not also charged with criminal violation of the antitrust laws; Aug. 12. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Eliminate the 4 percent dividend credit and the \$50 dividend deduction; Aug. 12. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Instead of giving small businesses new fast tax writeoff privileges, give them deductions on taxable income reinvested, as follows: on the first \$10,000 reinvested, a 50 percent deduction; on the next \$10,000, 30 percent; on the third \$10,000, 20 percent; Aug. 12. Voice.

Douglas -- Establish a dividend withholding tax system, so that a company paying dividends withholds 20 percent of the dividend as tax; Aug. 12. Voice.

William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Establish a dividend withholding tax system; Aug. 12. Voice.

Proxmire -- Bar deduction, as business expenses, of gifts, except for gifts to charity; Aug. 12. Voice.

Proxmire -- Bar deduction, as business expenses, of the costs of operating illegal gambling enterprises; Aug. 12. Voice.

EXCISE TAX CHANGES

The Senate Aug. 12, by voice vote, passed and sent to conference an amended version of the House-passed Excise Tax Technical Changes Act (HR 7125). Committee amendments were adopted en bloc. Attempts to lower the 20 percent cabaret tax and the 27.5 percent oil and gas depletion allowance and to strike a provision extending the whiskey bonding period from 8 years to 20 years were rejected on four roll-call votes. (For voting see chart p. 1088)

BACKGROUND -- The House June 20, 1957, passed HR 7125 (H Rept 481). The Senate Finance Committee July 31, 1958, reported HR 7125 (S Rept 2090) with a number of major amendments. (1957 Almanac p. 618; Weekly Report p. 1053)

MAJOR CHANGES -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7125 made the following major changes in the House version:

Deleted House provisions exempting non-profit educational organizations from paying retail, manufacturer, communication and transportation taxes.

Deleted House provisions imposing taxes on tape and wire recorders and exempting farmers from taxes on automotive equipment used to repair farm machinery.

Widened the group of manufacturers permitted to compute taxes on a "constructed" rather than actual sales price of certain products.

Permitted tax-free purchase for export of certain items only if the purchaser provided notice of intent to export at time of purchase from manufacturer.

Deleted a House provision permitting refunds of taxes on gasoline lost in a major disaster.

Exempted the first dollar of theater and movie admissions charges from the admissions tax.

Deleted a House provision placing a 6 cents per share ceiling on the stock transfer tax.

Exempted from the documentary stamp tax certain corporate reorganizations not involving changes in ownership.

Deleted a House provision instituting a weekly return system for tobacco products.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7125 made the following major changes in excise taxes:

RETAILERS' EXCISE TAXES

● **Precious and Semiprecious Stones --** Continue the 10 percent tax but substitute a more specific listing of taxable items.

● **Clocks --** Confirm the Internal Revenue Service interpretation of existing law subjecting items that have clock or clock movements combined with them to manufacturers' excise taxes.

● **Luggage --** Eliminate the general basket clause and specify items to be taxed. The new provision would include a tax on ring binders and brief cases whether or not made of leather or imitation leather.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE TAXES

● **Refrigerator Components --** Repeal 5 percent tax on sale of certain components of household refrigerators or quick-freeze units.

● **Electric, Gas and Oil Appliances --** Cancel tax on electric floor polishers and waxers. Make electric, gas and oil incinerator units and gas and oil garbage disposal units of the household type subject to a 5 percent tax. Make electric direct-motor-driven fans and air circulators subject to the 5 percent tax only if they are the household type but not if they are the industrial or commercial type.

● **Phonographs and Radio Equipment --** Except for certain components used in navigation and in commercial, military and marine installations, make all radio and television sets and components, whether or not they are purely of the "entertainment type," subject to a 10 percent tax. Add phonograph record players to the taxable category, but not tape and wire recorders and players.

● **Constructive Price --** Add certain special dealers and their agents to a category of manufacturers permitted to figure excise taxes on some items on a "constructed" rather than actual price.

● **Leased Articles --** Limit tax due on leased articles to the tax that would be paid if the article were sold on the date of the first lease. This new provision would apply to any article subject to ad valorem manufacturers' excise taxes and would apply only if articles of the same type and model also were sold by the manufacturer.

● **Export Exemptions --** Permit tax-free purchase for export of the following articles only if the purchaser gave notice of intention to export at the time of his original purchase from the manufacturer: refrigerators, washing machines, radio and television sets, electric, gas and oil appliances and phonographs and records, cars, trucks, buses, mechanical pencils, fountain pens and ballpoint pens.

● **Exemptions, Registration and Special Rules --** The new bill created a more uniform system of exemptions and registrations.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES TAXES

● **Movie Admissions --** Make the first dollar of movie and theater admissions charges tax free.

● **Cabaret Tax --** Make the proprietors of cabarets responsible for collecting any tax due from their concessionaires; the proprietor would be personally liable for the tax. "Milk bars" would be exempt from the cabaret tax. The cabaret tax would remain at 20 percent.

● **Swimming Pools --** Exempt from admissions tax swimming pools, beaches, skating rinks and other facilities for physical exercise (excluding dances), whether Government-operated or not.

● **Scholarship Functions --** Exempt from admissions taxes functions whose profits are used wholly for scholarship funds.

● **Club Capital Improvement --** Exempt from tax dues paid for capital improvement of a social or athletic club.

● **Non-Profit Swimming Pools and Skating Clubs --** Exempt from the 20 percent club dues tax non-profit swimming pools and skating clubs where children are allowed and where other entertainment is not furnished.

● **Air-Taxi Transport --** Exempt from transport tax so-called air taxis not operated on an established line.

DOCUMENTARY STAMP TAXES

● **Stock Issuance Tax --** Change the tax rate from 11 cents to 10 cents on each \$100 of stock and compute it on the basis of actual value rather than par or face value.

● **Pension Funds, Profit-Sharing Funds --** Exempt pooled pension, profit-sharing and profit-bonus trust funds from the stock issuance tax.

● **Stock Transfer Tax --** Change the tax rate to 4 cents on each \$100 of the actual value of stock certificates being transferred; require persons transferring such stocks to certify their actual value to the transferring agent.

● **Corporate Reorganizations --** Exempt from stock issuance, stock transfer and conveyance of real property taxes corporate reorganizations involving a change in identity, form or place of organization, but not ownership.

WAGERING TAXES

- Coin-Operated Devices -- Extend the amusement tax to amusement or gaming devices worked by remote control and those not operated by coin or slug.
- Bowling Alleys, Pool Tables -- Exempt from the annual \$20 occupational tax bowling alleys and pool tables operated free by the U.S. or non-profit organizations on their own premises.

ALCOHOL, TOBACCO TAXES

The bill would make minor changes in wording of current alcohol and tobacco excise tax law. It also would:

- Increase from 8 to 20 years the period for which payment of excise taxes on whiskey in bond may be deferred.
- Exempt the blending of rum and the addition of caramel to rum from the 30 cent per gallon rectification tax.
- Provide tax relief on beer, whiskey, wine and tobacco lost in certain natural disasters but not for products of Puerto Rican manufacture for which Puerto Rican tax laws already have provided relief.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Exempt the blending of rum and the addition of caramel to rum from the 30 cent per gallon rectification tax; Aug. 12. Voice vote.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Exempt from the office machines tax stencil-cutting machines used in shipping departments for making stencil-cut-outs for marking freight shipments; Aug. 12. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Permit tax-free purchase for export of refrigerators, washing machines, radio and television sets, electric, gas and oil appliances and phonographs and records only if the purchaser gave notice of his intention to export at the time of his original purchase from the manufacturer; Aug. 12. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Exempt from excise taxes up to 200 gallons per year of beer brewed at home for home consumption; Aug. 12. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Make removal of the excise tax on construction and reconstruction of certain clubs become effective June 1, 1958, instead of 30 days after enactment of HR 7125; Aug. 12. Voice.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- Require persons transferring stocks or stock rights that are subject to an excise tax stamp to certify to the transferring agent the actual value of the stocks; Aug. 12. Voice.

J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) -- Make Jan. 1, 1958, the effective date of the removal of the tax on community swimming pools; Aug. 12. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Strike a provision increasing from 8 to 20 years the period for which excise tax payments on whiskey in bond may be deferred; Aug. 11. Roll-call, 39-51.

John J. Williams Jr. (R Del.) -- Substitute for Proxmire amendment (see below) language that would reduce the annual oil and gas percentage depletion allowance from 27.5 percent to 15 percent; Aug. 11. Roll-call, 26-63.

William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Fix the oil and gas depletion allowance at 27.5 percent for taxpayers with gross annual oil and gas incomes of \$1 million or less; at 21 percent for those with gross annual oil and gas incomes of between \$1 million and \$5 million; and at 15 percent for incomes over \$5 million; Aug. 11. Roll-call, 31-58.

George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- Reduce the cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 percent; Aug. 11. Roll-call, 39-51.

MEAT PACKERS

The House Aug. 12 passed by voice vote an amended bill (HR 9020) to give the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over the retail sales of products marketed by meat packers.

Immediately after passage, Rep. W.R. Poage (D Texas) asked unanimous consent to have the provisions of HR 9020 substituted for those in a similar Senate-passed bill (S 1356). Poage, floor manager of the bill, explained that the substitution was necessary to send the measure directly to a House-Senate conference. Reps. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) and Ralph Harvey (R Ind.) objected. Their objections had the effect of sending the House-passed bill to the Senate, where the outlook for further action was doubtful.

During House debate on HR 9020, several Representatives objected to the measure because it did not give the Federal Trade Commission control over the wholesale, as well as retail, operations of meat packers.

BACKGROUND -- The House Agriculture Committee Aug. 9, 1957, reported HR 9020 (H Rept 1048) and the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 17, 1958, reported another meat packer bill (HR 11234 -- H Rept 1507). The House Rules Committee May 7 granted an open rule to HR 9020 with the proviso that the two committees offer a compromise version of the bill when it came up for full House consideration. In fulfilling the proviso, the two committees agreed to amendments that allowed the FTC to carry into areas under Agriculture Department jurisdiction FTC investigations of alleged violations of meat packing laws found at the retail level.

The Senate May 15 passed a meat packer bill (S 1356) similar to HR 9020, but the Senate measure contained a provision which gave the Agriculture Department and the FTC joint jurisdiction, for three years, over the wholesaling of meat and meat products. (Weekly Report p. 642)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 9020:

Gave the Department of Agriculture jurisdiction over all stockyards, regardless of size, and all operations in packing houses relating to slaughtering, packing and wholesaling of meat and meat products.

Gave the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over the retail sales of meat, meat products and poultry. The FTC also was given jurisdiction over "all transactions in commerce" of margarine and oleomargarine.

Authorized the Agriculture Department and FTC to invade each other's jurisdictional territory when investigating specific unfair practices. The invading agency, however, would have to notify the other of its planned investigation. The invaded agency then would have 10 days to stop the invasion by saying it had the same investigation underway.

Directed the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain within the Agriculture Department an enforcement unit to administer and enforce the act with respect to the Department's jurisdiction.

ODCM BECOMES OCDM

The House Aug. 12 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (S 4059) to change the name of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. The agency was created by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958. S 4059 was passed by the Senate Aug. 4. (Weekly Report p. 1027)

SMITH ACT CLARIFICATION

The House Aug. 12, by voice vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 13272) to clarify the meaning of the word "organize" in sections of the 1940 Smith Act making it a crime to organize a conspiracy to overthrow the U.S. Government by force and violence. The bill, in effect, would overturn the Supreme Court's 1957 decision in the Yates case.

As passed by the House, HR 13272 defined "organize" so as to make it illegal under the Smith Act to recruit new members, form new units or regroup or expand existing units, clubs or classes of a group, society or assembly of persons conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Government by force and violence.

BACKGROUND -- The Supreme Court June 17, 1957, in the Yates case, held that "organize" as used in the Smith Act applied only to the official organization or reorganization of the Communist party (or similar groups) and not to continued activities connected with its operations. It therefore struck down the conviction of 14 Communist leaders on grounds that the last official reorganization of the Communist party had taken place in 1945 and that the three-year statute of limitations applied to the Communist leaders, who were indicted in 1951. The House Judiciary Committee Aug. 6, 1958, reported HR 13272 (H Rept 2495), redefining "organize" to apply it to all continuing organizational activities and not just the initial act of organization. (Weekly Report p. 973; also see Editorial Research Report No. 4, Jan. 22, 1958, Criminal Prosecution and the Supreme Court)

RENEGOTIATION ACT

The House Aug. 7 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 11749) to extend, until June 30, 1959, the Renegotiation Act of 1951. The act provides for Federal renegotiation procedures designed to recapture excessive profits in defense contracts. The bill also provided for judicial review in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals of renegotiation decisions by a tax court, which, under existing law, were final. The measure also applied the act to contracts under jurisdiction of the newly created National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) said HR 11749 as reported (H Rept 2466) Aug. 5 by the Committee provided for a six months' extension -- instead of the two years requested by the Administration -- "in order that the next Congress might have an opportunity to go fully into the renegotiation program." (Weekly Report p. 1052)

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

The Senate and House Aug. 7 approved by voice votes the conference report on a bill (HR 12738 -- H Rept 2503) providing \$39,602,827,000 in fiscal 1959 appropriations for the Defense Department. The final version of the bill carried \$825,857,000 more than the Administration requested.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate July 30 passed HR 12738 carrying appropriations totaling \$40,042,922,000 -- \$1,633,450,000 higher than the House-passed total of \$38,409,561,000. (Weekly Report p. 726, 988)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 12738, as sent to the President:

Office of the Secretary of Defense	\$ 536,017,000
Interservice activities	836,900,000

ARMY

Military personnel	\$ 3,175,961,000
Operation and maintenance	3,078,208,000
Reserve personnel	222,759,000
Army National Guard	342,093,000
Research and development	498,700,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	300,000
Alaska Communication System	5,500,000
Equipment and missiles procurement	1,669,338,000
Subtotal, Army	\$ 8,992,859,000

NAVY

Military personnel, Navy	\$ 2,385,720,000
Reserve personnel, Navy	90,098,000
Navy personnel, general expenses	85,442,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	635,692,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	23,760,000
Marine Corps procurement	25,000,000
Marine Corps troops and facilities	173,117,000
Aircraft, related procurement	2,033,795,000
Aircraft and facilities	837,868,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	2,069,400,000
Ships and facilities	780,408,000
Procurement of ordnance and ammunition	602,535,000
Ordnance and facilities	149,850,000
Medical care	89,598,000
Civil engineering	125,554,000
Research and development	821,285,000
Servicewide supply and finance	309,637,000
Servicewide operations	118,985,000
Naval petroleum reserves	1,683,000
Subtotal, Navy	\$11,359,427,000

AIR FORCE

Aircraft, missiles, related procurement	\$ 6,643,475,000
Procurement other than aircraft and missiles	2,220,020,000
Research and development	743,000,000
Operation and maintenance	4,053,975,000
Military personnel	3,923,073,000
Reserve personnel	53,746,000
Air National Guard	240,335,000
Subtotal, Air Force	\$17,877,624,000

TOTAL	\$39,602,827,000
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The bill also:

Authorized transfer of \$150 million from the Inter-service Activities Emergency Fund under limitations.

Authorized \$535 million for military personnel to be derived by transfer from service stock funds.

Set end strengths for the Army at 900,000; the Navy at 630,000; the Marine Corps at 200,000; the Air Force at 850,000; the Army Reserve at 300,000; and the National Guard at 400,000.

SMALL BUSINESS CAPITAL

The House and Senate Aug. 7, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on a bill (S 3651 -- H Rept 2492) to make equity capital and long-term credit more readily available for small business concerns. S 3651 established within the Small Business Administration a semi-independent Investment Division, with authority to administer a \$250 million revolving fund to provide financial assistance to small business investment companies.

BACKGROUND -- S 3651 was passed by the Senate June 9 and the House July 23. (Weekly Report p. 760, 958)

The conference report was filed Aug. 6. Conferees agreed that the small business investment companies should be chartered by the states but provided that they could be Federally chartered for three years under certain conditions. The Senate version had provided for Federal chartering, and the House version had limited charter authority to the states. Conferees agreed to a House provision that authorized appropriations to finance the program, rather than borrowing from the Treasury as provided in the Senate bill. The conferees also agreed to a Senate provision, stricken previously by the House, that authorized grants to each state for research and counseling on the problems of small businesses.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 3651, the Small Business Investment Act of 1958:

Established within the SBA the Small Business Investment Division, headed by a Deputy Administrator.

Authorized the appropriation of an additional \$250 million for the existing SBA revolving fund in order to finance the program.

Authorized the SBA, until June 30, 1961, to issue Federal charters to small business investment companies, to be formed by not less than 10 persons with capital and surplus equal to at least \$300,000, but limited Federal chartering authority to states where the SBA Administrator determined that investment companies could not be chartered under state law and operate in accordance with the act.

Exempted state-chartered investment companies from meeting the organizational requirements imposed on Federally chartered companies.

Permitted state investment and development companies, until June 30, 1961, to convert to Federal companies.

Authorized banks only to purchase stock in the investment companies.

Authorized the SBA to make loans to investment companies by purchasing their obligations of up to 50 percent of the paid-in capital and surplus of any one company at interest rates and terms fixed by the SBA.

Authorized the investment companies to provide equity capital to small business concerns through the purchase of convertible debenture bonds at an interest rate and terms fixed by the company with SBA approval, and provide up to 30-year long-term loans to small business concerns not to exceed 20 percent, without SBA approval, of the combined capital and surplus of the investment company.

Repealed section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, which authorized FRB working-capital loans to business concerns, and transferred the funds (\$27.5 million) to the SBA for grants of up to \$40,000 per year per state for research and counseling for small businesses.

Provided criminal penalties for specified activities by an officer or employee of a Federal small business investment company.

AVIATION AGENCY

The Senate Aug. 11 and the House Aug. 13, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on a bill (S 3880 -- H Rept 2556) establishing a new Federal Aviation Agency. The agency will be headed by a civilian administrator with complete authority to regulate use of the national airspace, establish air traffic rules, and develop and coordinate air navigation facilities for civil and military aircraft. He will be assisted by a deputy who may be an active member of the armed services.

The agency will combine the present aviation functions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Airways Modernization Board and Secretary of Commerce, plus the safety regulation functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The CAB, however, will retain its present jurisdiction over plane fare applications, route allocations, and accident investigations.

BACKGROUND -- S 3880 was passed by the Senate July 14 and the House Aug. 4. The House and Senate versions differed in only two major respects. The House version specified that two members of the military services could not serve as administrator and deputy administrator and deleted Senate provisions that allowed for 115 supergrade positions. Conferees agreed to the House specification and restored provisions for 58 supergrade positions. (Weekly Report p. 1023)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 3880, the Federal Aviation Act of 1958:

Reenacted (with certain deletions and language modernization) current laws that pertained to: air carrier economic regulations; foreign operation regulations; aircraft registration; safety regulations; war-risk insurance; aircraft accident investigations and sections on CAB jurisdiction and procedures.

Continued the CAB, with provisions for eight supergrade employees.

Established the Federal Aviation Agency, to be headed by a civilian administrator, with a \$22,500 annual salary, assisted by a deputy, with an annual salary of \$20,500, who may be an active member of the armed services. Both would be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation.

Stipulated that if the administrator was a former regular officer of any of the armed services, the deputy administrator could not be an active or a retired officer.

Empowered the administrator to regulate the use of navigable airspace by civil and military aircraft; develop air navigation facilities; prescribe air traffic rules; and conduct related research activities.

Authorized 50 supergrade position for FAA.

Authorized advisory participation in the agency by military personnel and required reasonable prior notification to the administrator concerning the establishment of military airport, missile or rocket site locations. In cases of disagreement between the administrator and the Department of Defense, provided for appeal to the President for final determination.

Exempted military aircraft from air traffic rules in the event of urgent military necessity.

Provided for the establishment of restricted airspace zones for security identification of aircraft.

Set civil and criminal penalties for violations of the act or customs and quarantine regulations.



Around The Capitol

SENATORS HIT FOREIGN POLICY

Democratic Senators Aug. 6 began their first concentrated attacks on the Administration's foreign policy since the start of the Middle East crisis. Sen. J. W. Fulbright (Ark.), second-ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, led off with a speech in the Senate entitled "On the Brink of Disaster." He said:

"The truth is that our foreign policy is inadequate, outmoded and misdirected. It is based in part on a false conception of our real, long-term national interests and in part on an erroneous appraisal of the state of the world in which we live. Worse, it reflects a dangerous apathy and a quite incomprehensible unwillingness to look facts in the face.

"...unless there is a drastic, sweeping revision of foreign policy and the execution of that policy, we are heading for far graver troubles than these in which we now find ourselves. Frankly I do not see anywhere on the horizon the will, the understanding, the initiative or the imagination to bring about the revision which is so desperately needed in order to stop the drift to disaster.

"I do not pretend that there are answers to all our problems. Some difficulties in human affairs are insoluble. If this proves to be the case in regard to our present situation, we had then better begin to search for ways and means of accommodating ourselves to that fact. But at least let us try to develop a set of coherent, realistic, well-thought-out objectives and feasible policies to attain them."

Another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), urged President Eisenhower to score a "master stroke" by attending the meeting of the UN General Assembly. He was joined by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), another member of the Committee.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), who is a U.S. delegate to the General Assembly meeting, Aug. 8 said the Administration was following a "headless policy with many tails" in the Middle East. He said the U.S. should attend the emergency session of the Assembly "prepared to strike boldly for agreement" on: beefing up the U.S. force in the Mideast so it can be "used on any border threatened with military invasion in that region"; stopping "indirect aggression"; sparking an international effort to bring about a face-to-face meeting among rival Arab leaders and Arabs and Israelis in a "supreme effort" to end Mideast difficulties; controlling arms traffic; developing joint international programs in economic and social fields.

He said that, in the Mideast, the Administration has "drifted along on the same pattern of the past enclosed in the feeble cocoon of the Eisenhower Doctrine. The cocoon did not protect anyone from anything."

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Theodore F. Green (D R.I.) said the U.S. is in "very deep trouble" in the Mideast.

REP. McVEY DIES

Rep. William E. McVey (R Ill.) died Aug. 10 of a heart attack. He was 72 years old. He served on the Banking and Currency Committee. McVey was elected in the 4th District (Chicago, Chicago Heights, Harvey) in 1950, 1952, 1954 and 1956 after a career as an educator. He won 60.0 percent of the vote in 1956. His death aids the chances of his Democratic opponent in the November election, Leland H. Rayson. A candidate to replace McVey on the Republican ticket will be selected by the GOP committee in the 4th District.

McVey's death leaves the following House lineup: 233 Democrats, 197 Republicans, 5 vacancies. The vacancies are: Dempsey (D At large N.M.), Long (D 8th La.), Keeney (R 14th Ill.), McVey (R 4th Ill.), Smith (R 1st Wis.)

GLENNAN TO HEAD NASA

President Eisenhower Aug. 8 nominated T. Keith Glennan, 52, of Cleveland, a Republican, as administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, created by a law (PL 568) signed July 29. Glennan is president of the Case Institute of Technology and from 1950 to 1952 was a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. Nominated as deputy administrator was Hugh L. Dryden, 60, a Democrat, director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, nucleus group for NASA, and chief physicist of the National Bureau of Standards. (For provisions of bill setting up NASA, see Weekly Report p. 923)

Capitol Briefs

FEWER FARMERS

The Census Bureau Aug. 8 reported that one in every eight Americans now live on a farm. In 1950 it was one in every six; in 1910, one in three. Since 1950, farm population has dropped by 4,231,000 or nearly 17 percent. The long-term downtrend was halted temporarily between 1953 and 1956, but between 1956 and April 1958, the farm population dropped by 1,430,000 to 20,827,000.

JULY REPORTS ON THE ECONOMY

The Commerce and Labor Departments Aug. 8 reported for July: unemployed down by 143,000 to 5,294,000 -- a smaller drop than normal; employed up 198,000 to 65,179,000 -- a smaller increase than normal; rate of unemployment up to 7.3 percent of the work force in July from 6.8 percent in June. The peak recession rate was 7.5 in April. In manufacturing, hardest hit sector in the recession, employment was better-than-seasonal for the second month in a row. Farm employment dropped more than usual because of rains.

NAVY YARD WAGES VETO

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 4 message vetoing a bill (S 2266) concerning wage rates for employees of the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard (Weekly Report p. 1055):

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I return herewith, without my approval, S 2266, "To provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Naval Shipyard." Existing law and practice governing the setting of wage rates for Department of Defense wage board employees has provided that the department, in each of the various labor market areas, will follow the wage pattern set by private industry. This has been a most satisfactory arrangement from the standpoint of the Government. It has been generally fair and equitable to the affected employees and has also been acceptable in the industrial community. S 2266 would provide for a departure from this basic pattern of determining wage rates by requiring the Secretary of the Navy to establish hourly rates of pay for all per diem employees of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Naval Shipyard equal to the rates paid to employees of similar classification at the Boston Naval Shipyard.

Approval of S 2266 could have broad and far-reaching implications on the entire Federal wage structure, for it would serve as a precedent for combining labor market areas in proximity to one another. On the other hand, it is alleged that inequities exist with respect to the wages paid at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. I have directed the Secretary of the Navy carefully to review this entire situation and to make such adjustments in the wage rates at this shipyard as his review indicates are warranted. Such wages should not, however, be adjusted by legislation. To do so could ultimately lead to the deterioration of the present wage board system. For the above reasons, I regret that I find it necessary to return the bill without my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION STATEMENT

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 6 statement upon signing HR 12541, the defense reorganization bill (Weekly Report p. 957):

I have approved HR 12541, the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958. Its enactment represents a major advance in our organization for defense. While some time will be required for its complete implementation, the Secretary of Defense is beginning this action at once. In order to maintain the proper relationship of the positions of the President, the Congress and the Secretary of Defense, I am instructing the Secretary of Defense that any report to the Armed Services Committees of the Congress as to changes of functions established by law, as prescribed in this act, shall be forwarded first to the President. Now that this measure has become the law of the land, I know that the personnel throughout the military establishment, civilian and military, will cooperate fully with the Secretary of Defense to assure its faithful execution.

ATOMIC ICEBREAKER

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 12 message vetoing a bill (HR 9196) authorizing construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaker (Weekly Report p. 1023):

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I am returning herewith without my approval HR 9196, "To authorize the construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaking vessel for operation by the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes." The estimated cost of a nuclear-powered icebreaker is \$60 million. I cannot approve expending \$60 million for the construction of such an icebreaker at this time. Neither the Navy nor the Coast Guard construction program includes any icebreakers,

and placing the construction of an icebreaker arbitrarily ahead of high priority projects in the Coast Guard program would be most unwise.

Nor can the construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaker be justified as an extension of the present program of developing nuclear power for vessels. In addition to the types of atomic reactors now in service in operating submarines, we are developing advanced types for other naval vessels. We are also constructing a nuclear-powered merchant ship. No valid reason exists for increasing this extensive program at this time. This bill, in providing for a project which is not needed, fails to take account of the present fiscal situation of the Government. A continued disregard of our budgetary problems through the institution of unneeded new programs and projects can only add to inflationary pressures to the detriment of all the people.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

SPECIAL SCHOOL AID

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 12 statement upon signing HR 11378, a bill to continue Federal aid to school districts overburdened with Government activities (Weekly Report p. 985):

I have today approved HR 11378, which would extend and amend programs of financial assistance for the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities. I have taken this action, despite serious reservations regarding the wisdom of the legislation, in order to avoid depriving some 3,300 school districts of many millions of dollars for their operating expenditures during the coming school year. The educational needs of our Nation make it unwise to impose upon any part of our school system so sudden and serious a burden. Nonetheless, I should like to make it clear that HR 11378 embodies a concept of Federal responsibility for education in areas affected by Federal activities, so drawn as to constitute a threat to our traditional definition of responsibility for American education.

I believe there is a clear Federal responsibility, as provided in HR 11378, to help the local community meet educational expenses occasioned by children whose parents both live and work on tax exempted Federal property. Clearly the Federal relationship in these cases deprives the local community of normal sources of revenue to finance the education of these particular children. I therefore am in full sympathy with the provisions of HR 11378 for continued Federal aid based on such cases. The situation is quite different, however, for children whose parents work on Federal property but live in the local community. In these cases the homes or other places of residence are fully taxable by the school districts which provide education for the children. Further, the Federal installations which provide employment to the parents of these children generate economic benefits to the communities in which they are situated, and to nearby communities, which should generally help to compensate for any loss in revenue occasioned by the tax immunity of the Federal installation. The school district with substantial numbers of parents who live in the community but work at a Federal installation is little different from many other suburban or commuter districts where large numbers of residents are employed by private business outside the district. To provide -- as in HR 11378 -- expanded Federal aid for districts where Federal employees live in much the same circumstances as many other workers in the local community would perpetuate an arbitrary and illogical distribution of Federal funds where there is no clear Federal responsibility or obligation.

My own recommendations to the Congress provided for the gradual elimination of aid in behalf of children in such districts, over a four-year period. This, in my opinion, would place responsibility where it belongs, without causing any sudden disruption of educational activities in affected communities. Though I have signed HR 11378 for the reason stated, I believe that the next Congress should give early and careful consideration to proposals along the lines of those previously recommended by the administration. They are, I am convinced, a sounder and better way to meet our obligations to Federally-affected school districts, and

at the same time exercise prudent regard for the heavy demands now placed upon the Federal budget. Substantial deficits loom ahead. Unless unnecessary Federal expenditures are eliminated, the aggregate result will be to add to inflationary pressures -- a result which is going to be adversely felt by all of our people.

MINERAL PURCHASE EXTENSION

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 12 message vetoing a bill (S 3186) extending the authorization for Federal purchases of asbestos and fluorspar (Weekly Report p. 989):

TO THE SENATE:

I am returning without my approval S 3186, "To extend for 1 year certain programs established under the Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956." The bill would extend to December 31, 1959, the asbestos and acid-grade fluorspar purchase programs provided for by subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the 1956 act (Public Law 733, 84th Cong.).

The purchase programs authorized by Public Law 733 were supported by the Administration for two reasons. First, they offered the affected industries an opportunity to maintain domestic production in the period of market uncertainty resulting from termination of defense expansion programs affecting the commodities involved, and second, it was the hope that the purchase programs would permit the domestic industries to reorient their operations to normal commercial markets.

The Public Law 733 programs have satisfactorily maintained a high level of activity on the part of the domestic acid-grade fluorspar producing industry. It has not, however, achieved its objective of reorienting the industry to normal commercial markets. Because of the importance of producer-consumer relationships to the acid-grade fluorspar industry, a means whereby the close contact between producers and users could be reestablished was included in the stabilization plan which is a portion of the long-range minerals program submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior. The stabilization price being considered for acid-grade fluorspar by the Congress approximates that contained in Public Law 733.

A further extension of stockpiling of acid-grade fluorspar beyond the original term of Public Law 733 would further separate domestic producers from their normal markets and thus defeat the stabilization objective. The stabilization program for acid-grade fluorspar, if enacted in this session of the Congress, will go into effect on Oct. 1, 1958, subject to the availability of funds, just prior to the termination date of the Public Law 733 program. The maintenance of two programs for this commodity with contradictory objectives would be ill advised.

As regards asbestos, the enrolled bill would simply extend the time limitation of the program without increasing the quantitative limitation. On the basis of the present rates of delivery of this material under the Public Law 733 program, the quantitative limitation will be achieved prior to the termination of the existing legislation. Sufficient funds are now available to accomplish all authorized purchases. For this reason, no purpose would be served by a simple time extension of the asbestos program.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

KUBITSCHKE LETTER

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 2 letter to Brazilian President Juscelino Kubitschek, delivered by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (for earlier letter to Kubitschek see Weekly Report p. 1008):

August 2, 1958

Dear Mr. President:

I am glad that Secretary Dulles is having this opportunity to visit Brazil and consult with you on problems of mutual interest. Close political, economic and military relations between Brazil and the United States have been our historic tradition. I have no doubt that the friendly cooperation in these fields, which has contributed so materially to the well-being, prosperity and security of both countries, will be maintained and intensified.

I have asked Secretary Dulles to assure you of my continuing personal interest in the constructive proposals you have recently made to explore, with the other American Republics, means for strengthening and further unifying the inter-American community. Your views, given at first hand to Secretary Dulles, will, I am sure, contribute notably to the definition and understanding of existing problems, as have those of other chiefs of state obtained by Vice President Nixon in South America and Dr. Milton Eisenhower in Central America.

It is particularly gratifying to me that Secretary Dulles will be visiting with you the projected new capital, Brasilia. This project, fulfilling a long-standing aspiration of your countrymen, eloquently signifies the vigor and imagination of the Brazilian people, now on the threshold of even greater conquest of the vast interior of their happily endowed country. With assurance of my highest consideration, and with my best wishes for the continued well-being and prosperity of the great Brazilian nation.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PRIVATE BILL VETO

President Eisenhower Aug. 12 vetoed a private bill (HR 2647) providing for the payment of \$2,572.80 to D.S. and Elizabeth Laney, Osceola, Ark., as a refund for over-payment of income tax in 1951. The President said the bill "would refund to the taxpayers an amount of tax for which no timely claim for refund was filed and which constitutes an amount the correctness of which has not been verified by the Internal Revenue Service." He said the bill would "constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers ...and would create an undesirable precedent."

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 12 statement upon signing a bill (HR 2767) declaring Government department heads may not justify withholding information on the basis of a 1789 "housekeeping" statute (Weekly Report p. 990):

I have today signed the bill HR 2767, "To amend Section 161 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records." The purpose of this legislation is to make clear the intent of the Congress that Section 161 of the Revised Statutes shall not be cited as a justification for failing to disclose information which should be made public. In its consideration of this legislation the Congress has recognized that the decision-making and investigative processes must be protected. It is also clear from the legislative history of the bill that it is not intended to, and indeed could not, alter the existing power of the head of an executive department to keep appropriate information or papers confidential in the public interest. This power in the Executive Branch is inherent under the Constitution.

FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL

President Eisenhower Aug. 5 sent to Congress the eighth semiannual report on overseas distribution of U.S. farm surplus commodities under Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, for the first six months of 1958. Clarence Francis, administrator of the program, in an accompanying memorandum to the President, said the surplus problem was not a temporary one and that the disposal program should be put on a long-range basis, instead of renewing it from year to year. The program expired June 30. The House has approved a one-year extension and the Senate a two-year extension, but no final agreement has been reached. (Weekly Report p. 956, 984)

The report said the value of surplus commodities distributed abroad from January to June 1958 was \$985 million, bringing to \$6.7 billion the total since the program was initiated in July 1954. The \$6.7 billion total was broken down as follows: value of commodities sold for foreign currencies, \$4 billion; donations for emergency relief and other assistance abroad, \$461.5 million; donations for foreign and domestic relief through nonprofit agencies, \$1.3 billion; barter transactions, \$931.3 million. The report said that shipments made under PL 480 have accounted for 26 percent of all agricultural exports since July 1954.



HOUSE VOTE STARTS GOLDFINE ON LONG LEGAL TRAIL

The House of Representatives in voting Bernard Goldfine in contempt of Congress starts legal proceedings that could last as long as three years. Here are the steps which are typical of contempt-of-Congress proceedings:

- The House, under power of the resolution it adopted Aug. 13, by a 369-8 vote, sends to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia material on Goldfine held by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. In the words of the resolution, this is done "to the end that the said Bernard Goldfine may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law." (See p. 1061)

- The U.S. attorney's office in Washington, headed by Oliver Gasch, studies the evidence forwarded by the House. Gasch is the district attorney for the District of Columbia. His staff will study the Goldfine material in consultation with the Criminal Division of the Justice Department to determine if there is sufficient evidence to take the case to court. Attorney General William P. Rogers, as the top Federal legal officer, would have the final say.

- If the Federal law officers conclude they have a good case, they would bring the Goldfine evidence before one of four grand juries available in Washington. The U.S. attorney would question witnesses before the grand jury to bring out the evidence against Goldfine. The grand jury could call in other witnesses of its own to evaluate the evidence further. All these grand jury proceedings would be done in private.

- The 23-member grand jury then would vote whether or not to indict Goldfine. At least 16 grand jurors would have to be present when the vote is taken. At least 12 of them would have to vote to indict Goldfine in order for an indictment to be made. If the grand jury does not indict Goldfine, he would not have to go to trial. But if it does indict him, the U.S. attorney would then draw up the indictment, which usually is a mimeographed sheet explaining what law was violated and how. The grand jury foreman signs the indictment and then files it with the Federal District Court Clerk.

- If Goldfine were indicted, he would then be brought before a Federal District Court judge to plead guilty or not guilty to the charges in the indictment. His attorney could make the plea for him. The judge then would set a trial date.

- If Goldfine were found guilty after the District Court trial, the judge could sentence him to up to a year in prison and \$1,000 fine. But Goldfine could appeal his case to the U.S. Court of Appeals and finally to the U.S. Supreme Court. He could be out on bail until his case reached the highest court that would hear it. The Supreme Court does not have to review every case filed before it.

Attorney's View

Samuel P. Sears, Boston attorney for Goldfine, Aug. 12 told Congressional Quarterly that the charges against Goldfine will be fought all the way up to the Supreme Court "if I have anything to say about it." Sears predicted

however, that if Goldfine is indicted, the charges would be dismissed by the Federal District Court judge hearing the case.

Goldfine's citation for contempt of Congress stems from his refusal July 11 to answer 22 questions put to him by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee. The questions concerned Goldfine's financial dealings with the East Boston Co. and its subsidiary, the Boston Port Development Co.

Just before the questions were asked, Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) read a statement to Goldfine on the pertinence of the questions. Harris said he was bound under the Supreme Court Watkins decision (U.S. v. Watkins, 354 U.S. 178-1957) to explain the pertinency of the questions. Harris said the resolution (H Res 99) that the Subcommittee was working under included authority to investigate the "adequacy of the protection to investors afforded by the disclosure and regulatory provisions of the various securities acts." Harris further told Goldfine: "The questions to be propounded to you are to obtain information required to enable the Subcommittee to perform its statutory duties and responsibilities. The purpose of the questions is to elicit answers which will disclose any inadequacies in the securities acts, whether investors are now adequately protected by the disclosure and regulatory provisions of these acts and assist the Subcommittee in presenting recommendations to Congress concerning additional legislation...."

Goldfine, after Harris finished his explanation, still refused to answer. Goldfine said: "I respectfully decline to answer the question because it is not pertinent or relevant to the matters which this Subcommittee is presently investigating or about which it is authorized to inquire. Also, it concerns matters which are presently in litigation and under judicial consideration. Furthermore, it involves the internal affairs of a corporation with which this Subcommittee is not concerned."

The Subcommittee July 29 unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing it to ask the full House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to cite Goldfine for contempt. The full Committee did so July 31 by a 30-0 vote. This cleared the way for the full House to cite Goldfine for contempt Aug. 13.

Pertinency at Issue

The primary issue for the courts in deciding Goldfine's fate appears to be whether the Subcommittee's questions were pertinent to its investigations. The law (2 USC 192), under which others accused of contempt of Congress have been tried, states: "Every person who having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either house of Congress to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matters under inquiry before either house, or any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress, or any committee of either house of Congress, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer

any question pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$100 and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than 12 months."

The Supreme Court June 17, 1957, reversed in a 6-1 decision lower court convictions of John T. Watkins under the law quoted above. Chief Justice Earl Warren, who wrote the Supreme Court's majority opinion, said the pertinency of the subcommittee's questions "was not adequately revealed to petitioner (Watkins) when he had to decide at his peril whether or not to answer." Watkins April 29, 1954, refused on pertinency grounds to answer questions put to him by a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The questions were about persons Watkins allegedly had associated with while working with Communists as a labor organizer in Illinois. Warren said if neither the opening statement of the committee chairman nor the resolution the committee works under shows the subject matter under inquiry "with undisputable clarity, it is the duty of the investigative body, upon objection of the witness on grounds of pertinency, to state for the record the subject under inquiry at that time and the manner in which the propounded questions are pertinent thereto. To be meaningful, the explanation must describe what the topic under inquiry is and the connective reasoning whereby the precise questions asked relate to it...."

In other portions of the Watkins decision, the Supreme Court decision said: "The power of the Congress to conduct investigations is inherent in the legislative process. That power is broad.... But broad as is this power of inquiry, it is not unlimited. There is no general authority to expose the private affairs of individuals without justification in terms of the functions of the Congress.... Nor is the Congress a law enforcement or trial agency. These are functions of the Executive and Judicial Departments of Government. No inquiry is an end in itself; it must be related to and in furtherance of a legitimate task of the Congress. Investigations conducted solely for the personal aggrandisement of the investigators or to 'punish' those investigated are indefensible...."

Sears Aug. 12 told Congressional Quarterly that he plans to employ the Watkins decision in his defense of Goldfine. He said the questions Goldfine refused to answer were no more pertinent than the ones Watkins refused to answer. But one of Goldfine's Washington attorneys, Roger Robb, July 30 released publicly a memorandum to Sears and Lawrence R. Cohen, another Goldfine lawyer in Boston, contending that they were advising Goldfine not to answer "clearly relevant" questions. Robb wrote Sears and Cohen that a "fair summary" of their advice to Goldfine "is your statement which you have made several times, 'Tell the committee to go to hell.'" (Weekly Report p. 1017)

BIG PUSH ON LITTLE BILLS

Congress these last few days before adjournment is acting like a reformed housewife bent on cleaning out Fibber McGee's closet. Inside the Congressional closet are a mess of bills on everything from paint roller handles to dogfish sharks. One bill pertains exclusively to a literary club and another just to the Papago Indians.

Many of these bills have been lying around gathering dust since the 85th Congress reported for work Jan. 3, 1957. They were stowed away to make room for more important bills -- like the ones on social security, civil rights, foreign aid and reciprocal trade. Altogether, the 85th Congress has set a record in introducing more than 20,000 bills and resolutions during its 1957 and 1958 sessions. Less than 1,200 of these have become law. Any bill not voted on between now and adjournment time dies. It must be introduced all over again in 1959, referred to a committee and then await its turn to undergo hearings and finally a vote. Hence the feverish activity to clean out the Congressional closet.

These so-called minor bills are, of course, major ones to the people concerned. Take that one on the paint roller handles. It even covers communism. The Senate Finance Committee says there is no reason for import duties on paint brush handles and not on paint roller handles. So its bill would put the same duty on both type handles -- and the duty would be higher if the handles came from Communist countries. The bill naturally has the paint brush industry bristling with interest.

And as for the dogfish sharks, that bill's progress is being followed by the West Coast salmon and halibut industry with the intentness of a cat watching a goldfish. Seems the dogfish sharks are eating up the salmon and halibut. So the bill says "the Secretary of the Interior

shall pay a bounty of \$10 a ton for unliverd dogfish sharks or ten cents a pound for dogfish shark livers."

The Papago Indian Tribe stands between the National Science Foundation and a telescope on top of Kitt Peak in Arizona. Congress has to pass a bill saying it is all right for the Indians to lease land to the foundation.

Other bills which Congress is cleaning up these hectic last days include ones to: establish a dental health week; authorize the Girl Scouts to use Army equipment; require the Federal Government to notify archeologists before it floods over land rich in old relics; give \$200,000 more to finish the International Peace Garden in North Dakota; set up a hall of fame for farmers; allow Defense Department soft-shoes to carry guns; pay Pine Ridge Sioux Indians up to \$3,500 each to make up for the Army shelling their land while practicing aerial gunnery; save Old Swedes' Church in Philadelphia; and a bill to allow the Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington to count pregnancy expenses -- that's what the bill says -- as part of its building expenses.

There are also two rather conflicting resolutions pending which concern Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, famous 19th century woman doctor from Colorado. One resolution would put her statue in Statuary Hall in the Capitol while the other would put it in the Rotunda.

Congress will probably decide that question with hardly a word of debate, along with the host of other questions presented by these little bills. Most of the bills are passed under a procedure whereby the number of the bill is called out, and if nobody objects, it is considered passed. This is Congress' last-minute way of cleaning out the closet clutter.

WYOMING PRIMARY

The fight for the Democratic Senatorial nomination highlights the Aug. 19 Wyoming primary.

Governor -- Gov. Milward L. Simpson (R), seeking a second four-year term, has taken opposition in the Republican primary from Stanley Edwards (R) of Laramie, a retired Army officer who has served as head of the state Civil Defense organization.

Unopposed for the Democratic nomination is J.J. (Joe) Hickey (D) of Cheyenne, who was elected Carbon County Attorney twice before and after World War II. He was U.S. Attorney for Wyoming from 1950 to 1952 and served as state chairman in the 1954 campaign. This is his first statewide race.

Senator -- Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R) is unopposed for renomination.

In the Democratic race are:

Gale McGee of Laramie, a foreign policy expert and former assistant to Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), who has taken a leave of absence from the University of Wyoming history faculty for this campaign.

Hepburn T. Armstrong of Lander, who worked as an aide to New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D) in the Commerce Department and in the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe. Armstrong returned to Wyoming, developed profitable uranium mining ventures and is making his first political race.

McGee is favored, on the basis of his head start in sewing up organization support, but Armstrong is making a vigorous campaign.

House -- Rep. Keith Thomson (R), the state's single, at-large Congressman, is unopposed in the primary.

In the Democratic contest, Ray Whitaker of Casper is favored over Stephen W. Moyle, former mayor of Laramie, and George W.K. Posvar of Casper, a perennial candidate. Whitaker has twice been elected County Attorney of Natrona County, normally a Republican area.

The list of candidates follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
Governor		
	J.J. Hickey	*Milward L. Simpson
Senator		
	Hepburn T. Armstrong Gale McGee	*Frank A. Barrett
Representative		
At-Large		
	Stephen W. Moyle George W.K. Posvar Ray Whitaker	*Keith Thomson

*Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 183)

ALASKA PRIMARY

Alaska's special election Aug. 26 will be a milestone in the northern Territory's colorful history. On that date Alaskans will:

- Vote on a referendum to determine whether the Territory shall become a state immediately under terms laid down by the statehood bill which passed Congress this year and was enacted into law.

- Select primary nominees for Governor, Senator, U.S. Representative, Secretary of State and state legislature.
- Permit 19 and 20-year-olds to vote for the first time and permit cross-voting between the parties.

A large voter turnout is expected because of the statehood referendum. Both pro- and anti-statehood forces have put on strong get-out-the-vote drives. All candidates running for major state offices Aug. 26 are vigorously campaigning for statehood as well as their own candidacies. Anti-state forces have been appealing to voters to turn down the referendum because they claim statehood would boost all Alaskans' taxes.

If the statehood referendum is approved, the nominees at the Aug. 26 election will run in the general election Nov. 25. If the referendum is rejected, the Aug. 26 primary will be invalid, and nominees selected at the territorial primary election April 29 will run in the general territorial election Oct. 14.

Republicans put up an unopposed ballot in the Aug. 26 primary. Democrats have two major contests:

Governor -- William A. Egan, Valdez businessman who served as Alaska's unofficial "senator" during the recent statehood drive in Congress, is given the edge to win the Democratic nomination over Victor C. Rivers, Anchorage engineer, and Territorial Attorney General J. Gerald Williams of Juneau. Rivers is president of the territorial senate. Egan is a former territorial senator, former speaker of the territorial house, and he served as president of the statehood constitutional convention. As a campaigner he is rated second only to Delegate E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (D) among the Democrats. Bartlett is unopposed for the Senate nomination. Egan announced for governor July 19 after first announcing, then withdrawing as a candidate for the Senate. The winner of the primary will oppose John Butrovich Jr., (R) Fairbank's insurance man, veteran territorial senator and GOP dean of the territorial senate.

HOUSE -- A close race is shaping up for the Democratic at-large nomination for the House between Ralph J. Rivers of Fairbanks, who served as unofficial "representative" during the statehood drive and Raymond E. Plummer, Anchorage attorney. Rivers is a former territorial attorney general and is a brother of Victor Rivers. Plummer is a former U.S. Attorney for the Third District, a former territorial senator and comes from Alaska's largest community. Outcome is in doubt. Winner will oppose Henry Benson (R) of Juneau, territorial commissioner of labor. The list of candidates follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
Governor		
	William A. Egan Victor C. Rivers J. Gerald Williams	John Butrovich Jr.
Senator - Term A.	E.L. (Bob) Bartlett	R.E. Robertson
Senator - Term B.	Ernest Gruening	Mike Stepovich
U.S. Representative	Raymond E. Plummer Ralph J. Rivers	Henry A. Benson

(See Weekly Report p. 963, 1039)

ARKANSAS RUNOFF RESULTS

(For initial primary results, see Weekly Report p. 999)

Republicans held their first primary in state history in the Arkansas runoff primary Aug. 12, pursuant to a 1957 state law, but major attention focused on a close Democratic race for the State Supreme Court. In the court contest, former State Sen. Jim Johnson (D) running on an all-out segregation platform, defeated State Supreme Court Judge Minor W. Millwee (D) by about 3,000 votes. With 2,202 of the state's 2,325 precincts reported, Johnson had 137,344 votes to 134,423 for Millwee. Johnson organized the Arkansas White Citizens Council in 1955. He unsuccessfully challenged Gov. Orval Faubus (D) in the latter's bid for renomination to the governorship in 1956, and Johnson lost the race for attorney general in 1954. He proposed a state constitutional amendment closing any state public school ordered to integrate.

In the 6th Congressional District, veteran Rep. W.F. Norrell (D) won renomination to an 11th term by a vote of 40,236 to 17,756 over W.E. Fletcher of Lonoke, a former State Senator.

In the GOP gubernatorial primary, George W. Johnson, a Greenwood attorney, won the nomination by 2,901 to 1,129 votes over Donald D. Layne, Little Rock engineer. Johnson will face Faubus in November. In Arkansas the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election.

The lineup for November:

<u>Governor</u>	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>
	*Orval E. Faubus	George W. Johnson
<u>Districts</u>		
1	*E.C. Gathings	
2	*Wilbur D. Mills	
3	*James W. Trimble	
4	*Oren Harris	
5	*Brooks Hays	
6	*W.F. Norrell	

* Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 181)

TENNESSEE PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 997)

Democrats renominated Sen. Albert Gore (D) by a 3-2 margin in the Tennessee Democratic Senate primary Aug. 7. At the same time they nominated Buford Ellington, former agriculture commissioner, in a tight four-cornered race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Gore ran as a moderate on the race issue; Ellington ran as a strong segregationist.

Gore's renomination was viewed with relief by moderates and liberals among border-state and Southern members of Congress, who were apprehensive about Gore's chances for renomination after Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) won an unprecedented third term nomination in Arkansas July 29 on a pro-segregation platform. (Weekly Report p. 999) Ex-Gov. Prentice Cooper (D) had campaigned against Gore on a pro-segregation, strong states-rights platform. Returns from 2,415 out of 2,538 precincts gave Gore 362,271 votes to 239,316 for Cooper. In 1952 Gore defeated the late Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D) by about 78,000 votes.

In the gubernatorial contest, with 2,481 out of 2,538 precincts reporting, Ellington had 210,979 votes; Andrew T. Taylor 203,458; Edmund Orgill 203,144 and Clifford Allen 56,183.

In House races, Reps. B. Carroll Reece (R), J. Carlton Loser (D), and Ross Bass (D) overwhelmed primary opposition. Except in traditionally Republican Eastern Tennessee, the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in this state.

The lineup for November:

<u>Governor</u>	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>
	Buford Ellington	
<u>Senator</u>	*Albert Gore	
<u>Districts</u>		
1	Mayne Miller	*B. Carroll Reece
2	John G. O'Hara Sr.	*Howard Baker
3	*J.B. Frazier	
4	*Joe L. Evins	
5	*J. Carlton Loser	
6	*Ross Bass	
7	*Tom Murray	
8	*Robert A. Everett	
9	*Clifford Davis	

* Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 183)

IDAHO PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 1037)

State Sen. A.M. Derr (D) who ran on a ticket to legalize gambling in Idaho, apparently won the Democratic nomination for governor in the Idaho primary Aug. 12. With all but eight out of 898 precincts reporting, Derr had 25,598 votes to 25,434 for State Sen. Max Hanson (D) and 21,133 for John Glasby (D), who both opposed legalizing gambling. A fourth candidate, Omar L. Maine, trailed with 2,095. The official canvass of the vote will not be announced until Aug. 23. Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R), unopposed for renomination to a second four-year term, received 41,593 votes.

In the 2nd district, State Rep. J. Tim Brennan won the Democratic nomination in a four-way race. With 494 out of 502 precincts reporting, Brennan had 14,512 votes to 10,644 for Robert L. Summerfield, 7,995 for State Sen. Ralph Litton and 6,437 for Joe Glenn Dyer. Brennan will run in November against Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R), who, unopposed, received 30,089 votes.

There was no contest in the 1st district, where Rep. Gracie Pfost (D) got 28,861 votes on the Democratic ticket and A.B. Curtis (R) got 11,534 votes on the Republican ticket, with 393 out of 396 precincts reporting.

The lineup for November:

<u>Governor</u>	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>
	A.M. Derr	*Robert E. Smylie
<u>Districts</u>		
1	*Gracie Pfost	A.B. Curtis
2	J. Tim Brennan	*Hamer H. Budge

* Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 180)

HALE-OLIVER CONTEST

The House Aug. 12 certified that Rep. Robert Hale (R Maine) was elected over James A. Oliver (D) in 1956 in Maine's 1st District. By voice vote the House approved the findings of the House Administration Committee that Hale defeated Oliver by 111 votes. An official state canvass gave Hale the victory by a 29-vote margin. Oliver is running against Hale again in the Maine election Sept. 8. (Weekly Report 1039)

Hale 375,439
Cooper 253,191
122,248

NEW YORK PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 1036-37)

Insurgents scored stunning victories over organization-backed candidates in five Congressional districts in the New York primary Aug. 12, which was highlighted by the trouncing that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D) gave to Tammany Hall in the 16th District. Highlights:

16th (Harlem) -- Powell overwhelmed Tammany-backed Earl L. Brown to win Democratic renomination to an eighth House term. Final unofficial returns gave Powell 14,837 votes to 4,935 for Brown. Tammany Hall withdrew its support for Powell on May 15 and supported Brown. But immediately after Powell's victory Aug. 12, Gov. Averell Harriman (D), with an eye to his own reelection in November, and Tammany Leader Carmine G. DeSapio pledged their support to Powell in November. Powell, who was unopposed for the

Republican nomination, snapped, "I don't need it." Further, Powell advised Tammany to purge six Democratic leaders in Harlem including Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack or he said he would run his own slate of district candidates against the organization in the party election in 1959.

17th (Manhattan) -- Insurgent Republican John V. Lindsay defeated Elliot H. Goodwin, who had GOP organization backing, by a vote of 6,129 to 4,052, to win the Republican nomination to the seat being vacated by Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R).

27th (Putnam County, Western Westchester County, Yonkers, Peekskill) -- Insurgent Republican Robert R. Barry took the Republican nomination away from Kristen Kristensen, GOP organization backed candidate, for the seat being vacated by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R). Barry upset Kristensen by a vote of 9,104 to 7,396 in the first GOP organization upset in Westchester County since 1916.

32nd (Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Otsego Counties) -- Mayor Samuel S. Stratton of Schenectady swamped Carroll A. "Pinky" Gardner, who had Democratic organization backing in all five counties, for the Democratic nomination for the seat being vacated by Rep. Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (R). Stratton's victory as an insurgent was regarded as a blow to the prestige of Democratic State Chairman Michael H. Prendergast. Gov. Harriman and Prendergast immediately promised to support Stratton in the November election against GOP Nominee Walter C. Shaw, who handily overcame his primary opposition.

40th (Buffalo-Niagara County) -- Insurgent Democrat Mariano A.

Lucca narrowly defeated organization-backed Helen J. Di Pota for the Democratic nomination. Lucca is making his third bid for the seat of Rep. William E. Miller (R). Miller was unopposed.

15th (Staten Island-Brooklyn) -- Vincent R. FitzPatrick, organization-backed Democrat, swamped insurgent Democrat Walter J. Dwyer by a vote of 9,224 to 2,870 to win the Democratic nomination to run against Rep. John H. Ray (R) in November.

25th (Bronx) -- Rep. Paul A. Fino (R), unopposed for the Republican nomination, unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination as a write-in candidate.

Other developments:

Manhattan District Attorney Frank S. Hogan Aug. 11 announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to the U.S. Senate. Four other candidates are already in the race. (Weekly Report p. 710, 1000)

The lineup for November in the House races:

	Democrats	Republicans	Liberals
1	Otis G. Pike	*Stuyvesant Wainwright	Pike#
2	Walter A. Lynch Jr.	*Steven B. Derounian	Lynch#
3	A. William Larson	*Frank J. Becker	Larson#
4	Joseph J. Perrini	Seymour Halpern	Perrini#
5	William Kerwick	*Albert H. Bosch	Howard Rudner
6	*Lester Holtzman	George T. Clark	Holtzman#
7	*James J. Delaney	E.V. Lesoski	Delaney#
8	*Victor L. Anfuso	L.F. Nadrowski	Anfuso#
9	*Eugene J. Keogh	Anton Eyring	Keogh#
10	*Edna F. Kelly	J.P. Schneider	Kelly#
11	*Emanuel Celler	J.M. Brower	Celler#
12	Thomas Cuite	*Francis E. Dorn	Leroy Bowman
13	*Abraham J. Multer	Hyman D. Siegel	Multer#
14	*John J. Rooney	A. D'Alessandro	Rooney#
15	Vincent R. FitzPatrick	*John H. Ray	FitzPatrick#
16	*Adam C. Powell Jr.	*Adam C. Powell Jr.	Earl L. Brown
17	Anthony B. Akers	John V. Lindsay	Akers#
18	*A.E. Santangelo	George A. Eyer Jr.	Manuel Velazquez
19	*Leonard Farbstein	Oscar Gonzales-Suarez	Farbstein#
20	*Ludwig Teller	Milton H. Adler	Teller#
21	*Herbert Zeienko	Carl Madonick	Zelenko#
22	*James C. Healey	Alex J. Soled	David I. Wells
23	*Isidore Dollinger	Simon M. Koenig	Gil Ramos
24	*Charles A. Buckley	Charles Scanlan	Murray Koenig
25	Neal P. Bottiglieri	*Paul A. Fino	Reuben Mitchell
26	Phil E. Gilbert Jr.	*Edwin B. Dooley	Gilbert#
27	Richard W. McSpedon	Robert R. Barry	McSpedon#
28	David Sive	*Katharine St. George	Irving Astrow
29	Christopher D. Morris	*J. Ernest Wharton	Morris#
30	*Leo W. O'Brien	George H. Witbeck Jr.	O'Brien#
31	John R. Cummins	*Dean P. Taylor	Cummins#
32	Samuel S. Stratton	Walter C. Shaw	Stratton#
33	Robert P. McDonald	*Clarence E. Kilburn	McDonald#
34	E.L. Slusarczyk	Alexander Pirnie	Slusarczyk#
35	Caryl M. Kline	*R. Walter Riehlman	Kline#
36	Frank B. Lent	*John Taber	Lent#
37	Francis P. Hogan	*Howard W. Robison	Hogan#
38	Alphonse L. Cassetti	*Kenneth B. Keating	Cassetti#
39	Harold L. Rakov	*Harold C. Ostertag	Rakov#
40	Mariano A. Lucca	*William E. Miller	Helen J. Di Pota
41	Thaddeus J. Dulski	James O. Moore Jr.	Dulski#
42	J.R. Stiglmeier	*John R. Pillion	Stiglmeier#
43	T. Joseph Lynch	*Daniel A. Reed	Leo M. Brushingham

*Incumbent

#Democratic candidate receiving Liberal party endorsement

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 181)

FARM BILL REACTION

The National Grange, in its August magazine, said the House vote on whether to take up the omnibus farm bill (HR 12954) "reveals that the overwhelming majority of Congressmen from city districts voted against farmers for the first time." The House June 26, by a 171-214 roll-call vote, rejected a rule (H Res 609) providing for consideration of the bill. The vote killed the bill. (Weekly Report p. 820) The Grange said the vote "emphasizes the declining farm minority and the weakening of farmers' voice in Washington affairs."

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, in his organization's August newspaper said the House vote "reflects the raw fact that enemies of the farm program have been successful in stirring up consumers against farmers." (For subsequent House action see p. 1061)

AFL-CIO ON RECESSION

The AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, in its August "Economic Trends and Outlook," said: "Forecasts heralding the recession's rapid end are dangerously diverting public attention from the critical and continuing problem of unemployment."

"Short of a worsening of the international crisis, the number of jobless throughout the U.S. will likely remain very high long after rising production indexes encourage many to believe that recovery is complete," the committee said.

The committee said available figures indicate there will be 5½ million unemployed next winter. "Neither the Administration nor the Congress have yet adequately bestirred themselves to meet the needs of the currently unemployed," the committee said, "or to prevent the heavy burden of joblessness which is now predicted for many months ahead."

RECIPROCAL TRADE EXTENSION

George L. Bell, president of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Aug. 6 said that "while the four-year extension of the trade act is the longest ever approved, the act as agreed to by the Senate-House conferees is the most highly protectionist measure ever passed by Congress in all the reciprocal trade renewals since 1934."

The trade bill (HR 12591) -- was sent to President Eisenhower for signature Aug. 11 when the Senate, by a 72-18 roll-call vote, approved the conference report on the bill. The House, by a 161-56 standing vote, approved the conference report Aug. 7. (Weekly Report p. 1025)

Bell said the net effect of the compromise amendments to the bill "is to make more difficult the ability of the President to formulate decisions based on the national interest." He termed the bill a "barely adequate line-holding operation which does not advance our trade policy."

AVC OPPOSES COURT CURBS

The American Veterans Committee, representing 125,000 veterans, Aug. 6 wired Senators to urge them to oppose bills (HR 11477, S 654) to overturn Supreme Court decisions.

HR 11477 would, in effect, revoke the Supreme Court's Mallory decision. The Court June 24, 1957, reversed the rape conviction of Andrew Mallory because police had held him overly long (7½ hours) before arraigning him. HR 11477 passed the House July 2 by a roll-call vote of 294-79 and was reported to the Senate Aug. 4.

S 654 would overturn the Supreme Court April 2, 1956, decision which held that state anti-subversive laws are invalid because the Federal Government in the 1940 Smith Act took jurisdiction over anti-Communist laws. S 654 was reported in the Senate Aug. 5. A companion bill (HR 977) was reported by the House Judiciary Committee May 28 (H Rept 1822). (Weekly Report p. 926)

William R. Ming Jr., AVC chairman, said the bills were "instigated on the part of a few legislators to destroy Supreme Court power to protect individual liberties."

Pressure Points

● BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN -- W.P. Kennedy, president, Aug. 11 said the 1958 Transportation Act (S 3778 -- PL 625) which the President signed Aug. 12 is "essentially a palliative rather than a real cure." He said it offered temporary help to the railroads but none to railroad workers "who have been hit harder by unemployment than almost any other group of workers in the country. The brotherhood is urging members to press Congress to pass bills (HR 4353, S 1313) to liberalize the retirement and unemployment insurance programs for railroad employees. (Weekly Report p. 989)

● HOUSING BILL -- The American Council on Education Aug. 11 and the National Housing Conference Aug. 12 wrote their members urging them to pressure Representatives to get the Senate-passed housing bill (S 4035) out on the House floor. S 4035 is awaiting a rule from the House Rules Committee. Speaker Sam Rayburn Aug. 12 told seven city mayors that he would do what he could to get the bill onto the floor. The mayors who met with Rayburn: David Lawrence, Pittsburgh; Thomas D'Alesandro, Baltimore; Robert F. Wagner, New York; Richardson Dilworth, Philadelphia; Anthony Celebrezze, Cleveland; Raymond R. Tucker, St. Louis; John B. Hynes, Boston.

● INSURANCE TAXATION -- Louis W. Dawson, chairman of the Temporary Committee on Taxation of Mutual Life Insurance Companies, Aug. 12 said a bill (HR 13707) to establish special income taxes for mutual insurance companies was acceptable to the industry. The bill was introduced Aug. 7 by House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. Five executives of Mutual of New York registered as lobbyists July 31. (Weekly Report p. 1033)

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 590

HR 13121 (S 4051) -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission re acquisition or condemnation of real property, or plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 6/25/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy reported July 2, 1958. House passed July 14, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 15, 1958. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 22, 1958. President signed Aug. 4, 1958.

Public Law 591

S 495 -- Authorize acquisition of remaining property in square 725 in District of Columbia for purpose of extension of U.S. Senate additional office building or for addition to U.S. Capitol grounds. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/9/57 -- Senate Public Works reported March 28, 1957. Senate passed June 23, 1958. House Public Works reported July 2, 1958. House passed July 30, 1958. President signed Aug. 6, 1958.

Public Law 592

HR 855 -- Designate dam being constructed in connection with Eagle Gorge Reservoir project on Green River, Wash., as the "Howard A. Hanson Dam". PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Public Works reported June 16, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Public Works reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 6, 1958.

Public Law 593

HR 985 -- Provide that chief judges of circuits and district courts shall cease to serve as such upon reaching age of seventy. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary reported April 4, 1957. House passed May 23, 1957. Senate Judiciary reported June 30, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 28, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments July 30, 1958. President signed Aug. 6, 1958.

Public Law 594

HR 12948 -- Make fiscal 1959 appropriations for District of Columbia government and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 6/13/58 -- House Appropriations reported June 13, 1958. House passed June 18, 1958. Senate Appropriations reported June 27, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 1, 1958. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 31, 1958. President signed Aug. 6, 1958.

Public Law 595

HR 8252 -- Amend section 3237 of title 18 of U.S. Code to define place at which certain offenses against the income-tax laws take place. PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 6/19/57 -- House Judiciary reported June 17, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported July 24, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 6, 1958.

Public Law 596

HR 11549 -- Provide for preparation of proposed revision of Canal Zone Code, together with appropriate ancillary material. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/20/58 -- House Judiciary reported April 29, 1958. House passed May 5, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported July 23, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 6, 1958.

Public Law 597

HR 10426 -- Provide that Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 be amended to increase period in which actual construction shall commence on rights-of-way acquired in anticipation of such construction from five years to seven years following fiscal year in which such request is made. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/3/58 -- House Public Works reported June 26, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Public Works reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 6, 1958.

Public Law 598

HR 11305 -- Authorize appropriation of funds to finance 1961 meeting of Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/11/58 -- House Public Works reported May 29, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Public Works reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 6, 1958.

Public Law 599

HR 12541 -- Promote national defense by providing for reorganization of Defense Department. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/19/58 -- House Armed Services reported May 22, 1958. House passed June 12, 1958. Senate Armed Services reported July 17, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 18, 1958. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 24, 1958. President signed Aug. 6, 1958.

Public Law 600

HR 7140 -- Amend title 10 U.S. Code to authorize a registrar at U.S. Military Academy. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 5/2/57 -- House Armed Services reported July 5, 1957. House passed July 15, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported July 21, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 28, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments July 29, 1958. President signed Aug. 6, 1958.

Public Law 601

S 2933 (HR 9856) -- Extend life of Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission and increase its authorization. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported July 16, 1958. Senate passed July 21, 1958. House passed July 29, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 602

S 4165 (HR 13456) -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, re indemnity and liability. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/21/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. House passed July 29, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 603

HR 3513 -- Amend title 10 U.S. Code, re entitlement to reenlistment under certain circumstances of certain former officers. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 1/23/57 -- House Armed Services reported March 13, 1957. House passed March 19, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported July 21, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 604

S 3557 -- Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, re claims against Czechoslovakia. LONG (D La.) -- 3/25/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported July 2, 1958. Senate passed July 9, 1958. House Foreign Affairs reported July 18, 1958. House passed July 29, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 605

HR 7241 -- Amend section six of Act of March 3, 1921, entitled "An Act providing for the allotment of lands within the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, Montana, and for other purposes." METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/6/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 30, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 606

HR 7576 -- Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, re expansion of Nation's civil defense program. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 5/15/57 -- House Armed Services reported July 5, 1957. House passed July 15, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported July 11, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 23, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 607

HR 7898 (S 2214) -- Revise authorization with respect to charging of tolls on bridge across Mississippi River near Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/4/57 -- House Public Works reported May 29, 1958. House passed June 16, 1958. Senate passed June 23, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 608

HR 12140 -- Amend Act of Dec. 2, 1942, and Act of Aug. 16, 1941, re injury, disability, and death resulting from war-risk hazards and from employment, suffered by employees of contractors of the U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/23/58 -- House Judiciary reported June 27, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 23, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 28, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments, July 31, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 609

HR 8826 -- Amend Act entitled "An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of international conventions, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1946, with respect to proceedings in the Patent Office. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/19/57 -- House Judiciary reported June 26, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported July 24, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 28, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments July 31, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 610

HR 12617 -- Amend sections two and three of Act of May 19, 1947, as amended, re trust funds of Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 5/21/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2, 1958. House passed June 16, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 611

HR 8645 -- Amend section nine, subsection (d), of Reclamation Project Act of 1939, re contracts for water storage. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 7/11/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1958. House passed June 16, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 23, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 612

HR 7681 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain land with improvements located thereon to Lummi Indian Tribe for use and benefit of Lummi Tribe. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 15, 1958. House passed April 21, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 29, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 613

HR 7734 -- Exempt certain teachers in Canal Zone public schools from prohibitions against holding of dual offices and receipt of double salaries. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 13, 1957. House passed July 1, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported July 21, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 614

HR 12293 -- Establish Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/1/58 -- House Judiciary reported May 6, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported July 14, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 615

HR 9139 -- Amend the law with respect to civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indian country in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 8/6/57 -- House Judiciary reported June 27, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 616

HR 11874 -- Provide for recording of the lawful admission for permanent residence of certain aliens who entered U.S. prior to June 28, 1940. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Judiciary reported May 20, 1958. House passed June 2, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported July 23, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 28, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments July 29, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

Public Law 617

HR 11805 -- Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Armed Services reported July 7, 1958. House passed July 23, 1958. Senate Space and Astronautics reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed July 31, 1958. President signed Aug. 8, 1958.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Land, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 4232 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 8/5/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 4242 -- Provide a revolving fund for certain loans by Secretary of Agriculture, for improved budget and accounting procedures. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 8/6/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S J Res 195 -- Provide that national acreage allotment for upland cotton for 1959 shall not be less than the national acreage allotment for upland cotton for the year 1958, and that the level of price support for upland cotton for 1959 shall be not more than 90 percent and not less than 75 percent of the parity price. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S J Res 196 -- Extend for an additional year the existing minimum national acreage allotments for upland cotton and rice; provide price support for the 1959 crop of upland cotton and rice at a discretionary level not less than 80 percent and not more than 90 percent of the parity price; provide minimum acreage allotments for small farms. STENNIS (D Miss.), Hill (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 8/8/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 13709 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide minimum acreage allotments for recognized peanut farmers. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 4237 -- Provide programs to stimulate the development and increase number of students in science, engineering, mathematics, modern foreign languages, and other disciplines, and provide additional facilities for the teaching thereof. HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.), Murray (D Mont.), Purtell (R Conn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Allott (R Colo.), McNamara (D Mich.), Cooper (R Ky.), Morse (D Ore.), Yarborough (D Texas), Sparkman (D Ala.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Pastore (D R.I.), Langer (R N.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Hennings (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Green (D R.I.), Praxmire (D Wis.), Chavez (D N.M.), Monroney (D Okla.), Douglas (D Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Long (D La.), Carroll (D Colo.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 8/5/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through Aug. 8, 1958.

	Senate	House
Bills	4,259	13,732
Joint Resolutions	196	678
Concurrent Resolutions	113	372
Simple Resolutions	374	679
TOTAL	4,942	15,461

Public bills listed this week:

Bills

S 4227 - 4259
HR 13649 - 13727

Resolutions

S J Res 195 - 196
S Con Res 111 - 113
S Res 352 - 374
H J Res 677 - 678
H Con Res 371 - 372
H Res 668 - 679

HOUSE

- HR 13679 -- Re expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 13716 -- Provide grants to institutions of higher learning and State educational agencies for education of mentally retarded children. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 4240 -- Increase benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act based on injuries occurring prior to July 1, 1951. PURTELL (R Conn.) -- 8/6/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 4252 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946. BUSH (R Conn.), Bennett (R Utah) -- 8/8/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 13678 -- Provide in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a loan service of captioned films for the deaf. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Education and Welfare.
- HR 13690 -- Authorize Federal grants to assist States to plan and construct needed homes for the aged. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 8/6/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 13691 -- Provide for admission of 50,000 refugees. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/6/58 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S Res 357 -- Provide for international conference of free nations to consider European refugee problems. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 8/6/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S Res 358 -- Request the Treasury to investigate tax-free contributions to help Israel, for the reappraisal of tax-free status. FLANDERS (R Vr.) -- 8/6/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S Res 359 -- Provide increased systematic discussion between legislators of Canada and the United States. AIKEN (R Vr.) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S Res 361 -- Designate international health and medical research year. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 13652 -- Protect travel rights of persons owing allegiance to the United States and govern issuance of passports. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 13699 -- Provide for temporary denial of passports to supporters of the international Communist movement. VORYS (R Ohio) -- 8/6/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 13700 -- Similar to HR 13699. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 8/6/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 13715 -- Make increases in annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 371 -- Re increased systematic discussions between legislators of Canada and the United States. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 677 -- Express approval of a United States of the Middle East. MORANO (R Conn.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 13719 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 re cases where 2 or more employers are contributing to the wages of 1 employee. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 8/8/58 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 4255 -- Provide that any person whose right to vote in a Federal election is denied or abridged shall not be required to perform compulsory military service for a period of 2 years. POTTER (R Mich.) -- 8/8/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 13696 -- Change method of selecting candidates for appointment to the Military Academy, the Naval Academy and the Air Force Academy. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 8/6/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 13698 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act re reemployment rights of certain veterans. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/6/58 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 13663 -- Liberalize conditions under which a veteran satisfactorily pursuing education or training under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 may change to a second program. BARING (D Nev.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 13667 -- Provide that for the purposes of all laws administered by Veterans' Administration, gain from sale of a home by a beneficiary not be considered income. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 13675 -- Re status of Italian-American World War Veterans of the U.S. Inc. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 13689 -- Amend title XI of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to prohibit abuses in solicitation of funds from public in the name of veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 8/6/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 13706 -- Amend section 501 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to authorize payment of mustering-out payment to certain commissioned officers separated from active service after January 31, 1958. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 8/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 13720 -- Amend section 510 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to authorize the granting of hospital care to veterans in need thereof. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 8/8/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 13721 -- Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 re a veteran's changed program of education. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 8/8/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S Res 352 -- Provide memorial addresses on the late Senators Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia and W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 8/4/58.

HOUSE

- H J Res 667 -- Reserve site in D.C. for a memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Administration.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S Con Res 111 -- Print as a Senate document, final report of Subcommittee on Disarmament. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/6/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Con Res 112 -- Re-enroll S 359. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 8/7/58.
- S Con Res 113 -- Re-enroll S 4002. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 8/7/58.
- S Res 354 -- Print additional copies of "Government Programs in International Education." HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/4/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 355 -- Authorize Committee on Government Operations one additional staff member. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/4/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 356 -- Authorize additional expenditures by Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 8/5/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 362 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Maurice A. Hutcheson. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 363 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Ernest Mark High. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 364 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Peter Licavoli. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 365 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Jack Cerone. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 366 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Ross Prio. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 367 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Joseph DiVarco. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 368 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Sam Battaglia. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 369 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Marshall Caifano. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 370 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Dan Lardino. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 371 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate John Lardino. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 372 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Joseph Aiuppa. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 373 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Anthony Accardo. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.
- S Res 374 -- Cite for contempt of the Senate Abraham Teitelbaum. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/8/58.

HOUSE

- H Con Res 372 -- Re Albeni Falls reservoir project, Idaho. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 8/7/58.
- H Res 668 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study. BARING (D Nev.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 669 -- Provide for expenses of investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 668. BARING (D Nev.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 670 -- Authorize the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct an investigation of policies of the U.S. re control of trade with the Sino-Soviet bloc. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 671 -- Provide for consideration of HR 13580. SMITH (D Va.) -- 8/5/58.
- H Res 672 -- Provide for consideration of HR 10360. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 8/5/58.
- H Res 674 -- Agree to Senate amendments to HR 8002. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 8/6/58. House Rules.
- H Res 675 -- Consider HR 13247. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 8/6/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 676 -- Re contested election case of Oliver against Hale, First Congressional District of Maine. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 8/6/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 679 -- Amend H Res 149, 85th Congress. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 8/8/58 -- House Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 4254 -- Amend act of July 5, 1946 re proceedings in the Patent Office. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 8/8/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 13657 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re donation of surplus property to volunteer fire-fighting organizations. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 13673 -- Similar to HR 13657. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/3/58.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 4250 -- Amend section 13 of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.
- S 4253 -- Amend "An act to regulate the election of delegates representing the District of Columbia to national political conventions, and for other purposes." BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/8/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 13655 -- Further amend the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended by act of October 25, 1951 (65 Stat. 657), as amended by the act of September 4, 1957 (71 Stat. 610) re Sibley Memorial Hospital. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 8/4/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 13666 -- Amend title 32 of U.S.C. to permit appointment of adjutant general of Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 13723 -- License public adjusters in D.C. HYDE (R Md.) (by request) -- 8/8/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 13725 -- Permit use of foreign-built hydrofoil vessels in the coastwise trade of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 8/8/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 4228 -- Incorporate the Sea Cadet Corps of America. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Smith (R Maine) -- 8/4/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 4236 -- Provide for publication before entry of decrees, judgments, and orders entered by consent upon the merits of civil antitrust proceedings. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/5/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 13664 -- Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to determine the amounts due employees of Alaska Railroad for overtime work. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 8/5/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 13668 -- Repeal title 18, U.S.C. section 791, re espionage and censorship. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 13670 -- Amend section 2385, title 18, U.S.C., to define terms "advocate," "teach," "duty," "necessity," "force," and "violence." WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 13672 -- Provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 13676 -- Similar to HR 13668. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/5/58.
- HR 13962 -- Eliminate responsibility of the Government for fixing dates on which the limitation for filing suits against Miller Act payment bonds commences to run. CELLER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 8/6/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 13726 -- Amend act of September 11, 1957. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 8/8/58 -- House Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 4227 -- Provide bank erosion control along the Missouri River below Gavins Point Dam, between Yankton, S.D. and Ponca, Neb. CASE (R S.D.) -- 8/4/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 4230 -- Provide that owners of land deprived of ownership therein by reason of the exercise by the U.S. of its powers of eminent domain be fairly compensated for losses. FLANDERS (R Vt.) -- 8/5/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 4244 -- Authorize rehabilitation of Sherburne Lake dam and outlet works, Milk River project, Mont. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) (by request) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 4245 -- Prohibit importation into the U.S. of polluted shellfish. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Eastland (D Miss.), Butler (R Md.), Stennis (D Miss.), Long (D La.) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 4246 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands in Navajo County, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 4247 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain property to the Pueblo of Isleta, Albuquerque, New Mexico. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 4248 -- Encourage production and conservation of coal in the United States; create a Coal Research and Development Commission. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Murray (D Mont.), Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 4249 -- Authorize a program for conservation, restoration, and management of the rare Hawaiian Nene goose. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 13649 -- Construct in Jacksonville, Fla. a hospital for use of Public Health Service. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 13651 -- Authorize a limited amount of storage space in Table Rock Reservoir for a fish hatchery. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 13656 -- Pay bounties on dogfish sharks. NORBLAD (D Ore.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 13665 -- Prohibit award of public building and works construction contracts to certain persons. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 13671 -- Direct Administrator of General Services to convey to the city of Mobile, Ala., all the right, title, and interest of the U.S. in and to certain lands. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Government Operations.

- HR 13694 -- Encourage production and conservation of coal in U.S.; Create a Coal Research and Development Commission. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 8/6/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 13695 -- Authorize construction of a project on Sucker Brook for local flood protection at Winsted, Conn. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 8/6/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 13697 -- Authorize a substitute plan of repayment for the Balmorhea project, Texas. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 8/6/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 13710 -- Amend the act providing aid for the States in wildlife restoration projects. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 13724 -- Authorize rehabilitation of Sherburne Lake Dam and outlet works, Milk River project, Montana. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 8/8/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 13727 -- Construct a post office and courthouse in Juneau, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 8/8/58 -- House Public Works.
- H J Res 678 -- Provide for bounties on dogfish sharks. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 13653 -- Terminate additional compensation to civilian officers and employees of the U.S. stationed outside the continental U.S. or in Alaska. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 13654 -- Preserve basic salary of postal field service employees in certain cases. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 13674 -- Similar to HR 13653. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 8/5/58.
- HR 13688 -- Provide airmail and special delivery postage stamps for Members of House on basis of regular sessions of Congress. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 8/6/58 -- House Administration.
- HR 13711 -- Provide retirement benefits for certain widows of former Government-civilian employees who died on or after February 29, 1948, and prior to October 1, 1956. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 13712 -- Similar to HR 13653. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 8/7/58.
- HR 13713 -- Similar to HR 13653. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 8/7/58.
- HR 13722 -- Correct inequities of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 8/8/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 4231 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, re consolidations of international telegraph and marine carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 8/5/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 4233 -- Amend Clayton Act. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/5/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 4234 -- Amend section 4B of the Clayton Act. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/5/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 4238 -- Provide for temporary price, wage and rent controls. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 8/6/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S Res 360 -- Re postponement of certain investigations concerning air carriers operating between Alaska and the States. MONRONEY (D Okla.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 13693 -- Amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act to clarify jurisdiction of States in portions of the motor carrier field in which Federal authority is exerted. DENT (D Pa.) -- 8/6/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Res 673 -- Re postponement of investigations by Civil Aeronautics Board re air carriers operating between States and Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 8/5/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Res 678 -- Similar to H Res 673. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 8/7/58.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 4239 -- Reimpose Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 effective for taxable years ending after June 30, 1958, and beginning before July 1, 1961. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 8/6/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 4243 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re exclusion from gross income of earnings derived from operation of ships documented under laws of foreign countries. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 8/6/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 13650 -- Amend section 1033 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re domestic corporations, foreign subsidiaries involuntarily converted. BOGGS (D La.) -- 8/4/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13669 -- Amend sections 6301 and 7701 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re taxes on gasoline, diesel, and other fuel and lubricating oil. SCHWENGLER (R Iowa) -- 8/5/58 -- House Ways and Means.

For more bills in this category as of Aug. 8, see Weekly Report of Aug. 22.

SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- Aug. 14 approved a House-passed bill (HR 13549) to raise social security benefits under Old Age and Survivors Insurance by 7 percent and to increase the Federal share of public assistance payments. Few changes were made in the House version of the bill, although Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming Aug. 8 had told the Committee that unless the bill's public assistance provisions were modified, it would face a possible Presidential veto. An attempt to strike these provisions was defeated 6-9. President Eisenhower, in his 1958 Budget Message asked Congress to reduce Federal participation in public assistance financing. (Weekly Report p. 988)

The Committee accepted amendments offered by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) to modify the public assistance provisions of HR 13549. Kerr's amendments would change the House bill to reduce the maximum average Federal payment for adults receiving assistance checks from \$66 to \$65, cut the maximum average assistance payment for children from \$33 to \$30 and make the effective date for the public assistance provisions Jan. 1, 1958, instead of Oct. 1, 1958. The only change in the House OASI provisions would put forward their effective date to Jan. 1, with the first benefits payment to be made in February. The House-passed bill provided that OASI payments would take effect in November 1958 with the first increased benefits in December 1958.

RETIREMENT INCREASES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Aug. 13 reported a bill (S 1313 -- S Rept 2365) that would increase retirement benefits for railroad workers by 10 percent. (Weekly Report p. 1055)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Aug. 7 -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported a bill (S 3379 -- S Rept 2232) to increase the retirement annuities of Foreign Service officers by 10 percent.

Aug. 12 -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported a bill (HR 4353 -- H Rept 2562) to increase railroad workers' retirement benefits by 7 percent. (Weekly Report p. 1055)

LABOR LEGISLATION

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- Aug. 14 voted 7-22 against taking up the Senate-passed Kennedy-Ives labor bill (S 3974) and 13-16 against taking up a similar House bill (HR 13739) introduced by Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.). All 16 Democrats present (Democrat Phil M. Landrum of Georgia was absent) voted both times against bringing the bills before the full Committee. The Committee's 13 Republicans all voted to take up the Kearns measure but six of them sided with the Democrats in voting against taking up the Kennedy-Ives bill. The six: Albert H. Bosch (N.Y.), Joe Holt (Calif.), John J. Rhodes (Ariz.), William H. Ayres (Ohio), Harry G. Haskell Jr. (Del.) and John A. Lafore Jr. (Pa.). (Weekly Report p. 1042)

EURATOM

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- Aug. 13 ordered reported to the Senate and House, respectively, identical bills (S 4273, HR 13749) to authorize the United States to help six Euratom nations -- France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands -- build nuclear reactors. The Committee also approved resolutions (S Con Res 116, H Con Res 376) to approve United States cooperation with Euratom countries in developing the atom for peaceful purposes. (Weekly Report p. 830, 832)

LAKE MICHIGAN WATER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

ACTION -- Aug. 14 ordered reported a bill (HR 2) authorizing a test of the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. The Committee did not amend the bill but said that in its report, to be filed later, it would suggest that the three-year test period provided in the bill, which was passed by the House May 22, 1957, be reduced to one year. (Weekly Report p. 1015)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Aug. 13 announced the formation of one permanent and two temporary subcommittees to conduct foreign policy studies. Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) announced that the existing Special Subcommittee on Disarmament would be made permanent with Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) remaining as chairman. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) was named chairman of a temporary subcommittee to make a complete study of U. S. foreign policy and, in a departure from tradition, Republican George D. Aiken (Vt.) was appointed chairman of a temporary subcommittee on U.S. - Canadian relations.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate July 28 adopted S Res 335 authorizing up to \$35,000 for the Committee to continue its study of world disarmament; July 31 adopted S Res 336 authorizing up to \$300,000 for a full and complete study of U.S. foreign policy; and Aug. 8 adopted S Res 359 and S Con Res 108 establishing a temporary subcommittee on U.S.-Canadian relations. (Weekly Report p. 1026)

WAR CLAIMS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- Aug. 13 reported (S Rept 2358) an amended bill (S 411) to permit payment of U.S. citizens' war damage claims against Germany from the sale of vested German assets held by the U.S. Government. It would also permit returns of vested property to persons who have become U.S. citizens since the vesting of their property. As reported, the bill would not provide for payment of war damage claims against Japan, as requested by the Administration. (Weekly Report p. 910)

WHITE NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- Aug. 11 voted 10-5 to approve the nomination of W. Wilson White as Assistant Attorney General to head the Justice Department's civil rights division. Voting to approve the nomination were Sens. John Marshall Butler (R Md.), John A. Carroll (D Colo.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.), William Langer (R N.D.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.). Voting against approval were James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), and John L. McClellan (D Ark.). (1957 Almanac p. 553; Weekly Report p. 976)

Contempt of Congress Test

Contempt citations recommended Aug. 8 by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field could lead to new court tests of the Congressional investigating power.

The Committee, in reporting (S Rept 2265, 2266, 2268-78) 13 contempt of Congress resolutions (S Res 362-S Res 374), included at least two that could test the Committee's power to refuse a witness' plea of self-incrimination as grounds for refusal to answer questions.

The Committee said it was recommending contempt citations against Joseph Aiuppa and Abraham Teitelbaum on grounds that the Fifth Amendment constitutional privilege against self-incrimination was valid before a Congressional committee only if used in good faith. The courts never have ruled on this issue.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) has stated that many witnesses used the Fifth Amendment privilege capriciously to avoid giving information that could not possibly incriminate them. McClellan said this should not be permitted. As examples, McClellan has cited witnesses' refusals to state their birthdates on grounds of possible self-incrimination. The 13 persons against whom the Committee recommended contempt citations (on various grounds) were: Aiuppa, Teitelbaum, Maurice A. Hutcheson, Ernest Mark High, Peter Licavoli, Jack Cerone, Ross Prio, Joseph DiVarco, Sam Battaglia, Marshall Caifano, Dan Lardino, John Lardino and Anthony Accardo. (For hearings, see p. 1083)

Contempt citations against Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson were recommended Aug. 8 by the House Un-American Activities Committee. The recommendations arose from the two men's appearance before the Committee during hearings July 28-31 in Atlanta, Ga., on Communist activities in the South. The Committee said Wilkinson, without pleading any constitutional privilege, refused "as a matter of conscience and personal responsibility" to answer all questions. Braden, the Committee said, pleaded the First Amendment in refusing to answer questions about political associations and activities. (For other stories on contempt, see p. 1061, 1070)

RAYLAINE TEXTILE CASE

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Special Investigating Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 12 released a combined complete transcript and Subcommittee report on its executive hearings, held July 21-25, 28, 29, on the Raylaine Worsted's Inc. case. The Subcommittee investigated allegations that Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams had intervened with the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals to help get Raylaine a \$40,382 refund in 1957 on penalties assessed by the Government for late delivery of cloth under a 1940 Army contract. (Weekly Report p. 1016)

SUBCOMMITTEE FINDINGS -- In a brief report accompanying the transcripts, the Subcommittee stated that inquiries on the case made by Adams, Sens. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Rep. Chester E. Mellow (R N.H.) to various divisions of the armed services had "attracted the attention of some members of the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals." However, the Subcommittee said "there was no evidence...which indicated an intent by Mr. Adams or any Member of Congress to influence the board."

The transcript contained a July 29 letter from Adams to the Subcommittee, declining to testify and stating that "over the period 1954-1958 I received some seven or eight letters from Raylaine, which I routinely referred to the military aide to the President with the request that he obtain drafts of suggested replies. In due course these requests were received by my office from the military aide, and with minor editorial changes made by my office staff, were signed by me and sent out to Raylaine. In no instance did I send any of the incoming letters to, nor have any communications with, the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals or any member thereof." (Officials of Raylaine said they sent letters to Adams and Members of Congress asking their help on the case.)

The transcript also contained a handwritten memorandum written by Roswell M. Austin April 2, 1957, while he was a member of the Board of Contract Appeals. The text: "Because of intervention of Mr. Adams from the White House, and some Congressmen, I understand that sentiment is growing to grant (Raylaine) another oral hearing. Tho' I deeply resent the intrusion, which I think is highly unethical, I am willing to 'go along' with another hearing."

William M. Lyons, recorder of the Contract Board of Appeals, July 23 testified, "Because of these letters, these 'Dear Sherm' letters being forwarded over to us by the White House,...the board was a little unhappy -- to paraphrase it, 'the White House trying to interfere with their proper procedure.'"

All witnesses said the final decision in favor of Raylaine was reached solely on the merits.

Subcommittee Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.) Aug. 10 told the press he personally believed there was no doubt the White House's forwarding of the various letters written to Adams had given the letters an added weight with the Contract Board of Appeals. "I'd say it was a Scotch verdict, not proven," Hebert said. "We couldn't pass judgment on Mr. Adams' intent because Mr. Adams refused to appear."

Reps. William E. Hess (R Ohio) and William S. Bates (R Mass.), both Subcommittee members, Aug. 10 said the hearings showed Adams did nothing to deserve criticism. Hess said, "This is not a clearing. This is a finding that Mr. Adams had nothing to be cleared of."

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- Aug. 12 released a report entitled "Availability of Information from Federal Departments and Agencies (Progress of Study, February 1957 - July 1958)." It was the fifth such report prepared by the Committee's Government Information Subcommittee.

The report detailed some of the specific complaints to the Subcommittee, within the past 18 months, from Congress and the public about executive restrictions on information. The report said that in many cases, when a request for information was "backed up by insistence on a logical reason for the refusal and a demand for the citation of specific legal authority," the restriction was removed; the report listed 27 cases where "unjustifiable restrictions" were lifted. Among departments identified as withholding information were the Commerce, Defense and State Departments, the Public Housing Administration and the International Cooperation Administration.

In a dissenting view, Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said the report contained some "subtle distortions" made by the Subcommittee in its summary and comments and that many of the Subcommittee's activities had been for the "personal glorification" of its chairman, John E. Moss (D Calif.).

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- President Eisenhower signed into law (PL 619) a bill (HR 2767), sponsored by Moss, declaring Government department heads may not justify withholding non-classified information on the basis of a 1789 statute (5 USC 22) which gave them control over the "custody, use and preservation" of documents. In signing the bill, the President issued a statement saying it was "clear" the bill was not intended to alter the power, "inherent under the Constitution," of an executive department head to withhold information "in the public interest." (For President's statement see p. 1069)

Aug. 13 -- Moss said he could not "agree with the President's contention that in enacting the 'freedom of information' bill Congress recognized any inherent executive rights or powers to withhold information. Such rights and powers exist for executive departments only when specifically granted by statute." (Weekly Report p. 990)

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- Aug. 8 released a report (H Rept 2533) entitled "Federal-State-Local Relations, Federal Grants in-Aid," the findings of a two and one-half year study by its Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee. The report said failure of the states themselves to provide for public needs was a major cause of the Federal Government's growing grant-in-aid programs, but also put responsibility for growth on the "interstate character of modern economic and social activity, the extensive financial power and capacity of the Federal Government and the tendency of groups interested in special public services to concentrate their efforts at the Federal level because of these factors." The report also cited as factors in the growth of government on the Federal level, the "significant roles of war, national defense requirements and economic depression." It said international tensions and the threat of war were principally responsible for the size of the Federal Government and the scope of its activities.

The Committee's report said the responsibility for public service in the Federal system should be "decentralized to the maximum extent consistent with the maintenance of responsible and effective government." It listed 36 grant-in-aid programs that were administered by various Federal agencies in 1957. The report said Federal grant-in-aid programs generally had been favorably accepted throughout the United States and that "in general, the grant-in-aid is a useful method for harnessing cooperative governmental effort in the accomplishment of national legislative purposes."

The Committee report's recommendations to help accomplish its desired goal of decentralization of public services:

"Revision of state constitutions to provide for vigorous and responsible government, not forbid it.

"Reapportionment of state legislatures to provide a system of fair and equitable representation.

"Constitutional and legislative changes to permit greater home rule for local governments.

"Administrative reorganization to enable the Governor to provide greater leadership and improvement in the efficiency of state legislatures."

The Committee also recommended creation of a permanent advisory body to improve relationships between all levels of government, an overall review of varying conditions and control applying to grant programs to determine their appropriateness for the grant program as a whole, a strengthening of the staff unit for inter-governmental relations in the Executive Office of the President and a study by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on methods to improve the equitableness of Federal financial participation in state programs for old-age and assistance programs.

Most of its objectives, the report said, could not be translated into concrete legislative proposals. However, the Committee recommended that in enacting grant legislation Congress include the following provisions for clarifying program objectives and legislative intent: (1) A clear expression of the nature and extent of the problem and program goals; (2) indication as to whether the grant is intended to be stimulating or supporting or both; (3) a requirement for periodic review of the program to determine whether it should be continued; (4) where appropriate, a termination date.

UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- Aug. 13 reported a resolution (H Con Res 373 -- H Rept 2581) expressing the sense of Congress that the United Nations should set up a permanent police force. A similar Senate resolution (S Con Res 109) received final action July 31. (Weekly Report p. 990)

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- Aug. 13 ordered reported an amended bill (\$ 2119), passed by the Senate May 29, to provide grants of up to \$1 million to each state for the establishment and improvement of educational television transmission facilities. A Committee amendment restricted use of the grants to educational institutions that receive all or part of their income from public revenues. The Committee bill also stipulated that the grants be used only for television transmission facilities. (Weekly Report p. 766)

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On labor racketeering. (Weekly Report p. 1052)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 6 -- Herbert L. Grosberg, accountant for Teamster Union President James R. Hoffa, said loans totalling \$310,000 were made by Detroit Teamsters Unions and the Health and Welfare Fund of the Michigan Teamsters directly or indirectly to the Marbarry Construction Co. Both Grosberg and George Fitzgerald, attorney for Hoffa had investments in the construction company.

Aug. 7 -- Hoffa acknowledged that he did little to carry out the promise he made to the Committee a year ago to take action against former criminals in the Teamsters Union. "This situation will clear itself up," he said. Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said Hoffa was "failing to meet the moral responsibility that is his."

Hoffa admitted hiring and associating with a long list of former convicts.

McClellan said "the conclusion is inescapable that under the character of the leadership now being given the largest union in the country (Teamsters), the prospects of restoring integrity are getting dimmer as we go along. Mr. Hoffa, you have created the impression...that the reason you don't act is that you are in the same category as the people you fail to take action against."

Aug. 8 -- William J. Brennan, president of Local 138 of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, said Hoffa helped gangsters obtain a charter in that union to organize luncheonette workers in Philadelphia. Mrs. Lulubelle Rose, a waitress in the Dewey restaurant chain in Philadelphia, said employees were forced to join the union.

The Committee unanimously voted to ask the Senate to approve contempt-of-Congress citations against 13 witnesses. (See p. 1081).

Aug. 12 -- Hoffa defended the payment by the Teamsters of \$143,629 in salaries to four Michigan Teamsters officials while they were in prison. He said it was for the long hours they worked for the union and for the responsibility Hoffa felt for their families. He also defended an estimated \$625,726 spent in legal fees to defend union members accused of a variety of crimes. Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said Hoffa was afraid these criminals would talk if he did not defend them. "I say you're not tough enough to get rid of these people," Kennedy said.

Aug. 13 -- Former Gov. Payne Harry Ratner (R) of Kansas said that, when he was retained as an attorney by the Teamsters, he talked to Rep. Wint Smith (R Kan.) in 1953 about a House investigation of Hoffa. Smith was chairman of a special House Education and Labor Subcommittee set up to investigate the Teamsters in Detroit. The investigation terminated abruptly. Newsmen who covered the hearings in November 1953 said Smith had told them he was suspending them because of pressure from "way up there."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- "Human torch" Frank Kierdorf, who caught fire Aug. 4 in Flint, Mich., died Aug. 7. William Hoffa, a business agent for the Teamsters in the Flint area, was called in Aug. 8 by investigators in connection with the Kierdorf death.

Aug. 9 -- Reports from New York said rank and file Teamster members were preparing to unseat Hoffa as union president.

Committee Briefs

D.C. HOME RULE

Chairman John L. McMillan (D S.C.) of the House District of Columbia Committee Aug. 7 said hearings would be held "next year" on a bill (S 1846), passed Aug. 6 by the Senate, to establish a territorial form of government for the District. (Weekly Report p. 1026)

In 1949, 1952 and 1955 the Senate passed home rule measures but the District Committee failed to act.

FREE RIDES

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Aug. 11 said no action would be taken this session on a bill (S 4158) prohibiting any Government official or employee, military or civilian, from accepting free or reduced-rate transportation on a ship flying the American flag. The bill, sponsored by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) was originally introduced Jan. 7, 1957, as S 306. It was accepted as an amendment June 9 to HR 11451, the superliner construction bill, but was later deleted by Senate-House conferees. Williams July 21 reintroduced the bill as S 4158. The Committee July 25 held hearings. (Weekly Report p. 851)

ESPIONAGE LAWS

The House Judiciary Committee August 12 ordered reported a bill (HR 13676) extending the application of espionage laws worldwide. Under present laws (Chapter 37, Title 18, United States Code) persons may be prosecuted for espionage only if the offense is committed on U.S. soil or within special U.S. jurisdiction. The proposed bill would make possible the prosecution of U.S. citizens committing espionage anywhere against the United States.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AGENCY

House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) Aug. 8, following a one-day hearing on a Senate-passed bill (S 4100) and similar measures to increase the industrial uses of agricultural products, said he didn't think there was "a possibility of getting a bill of that magnitude out in the last days of Congress." (Weekly Report p. 985)

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT

Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) July 31 was appointed to the House Appropriations Committee to replace Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.), who announced he would not run for reelection. Major effect of the change was to give Lipscomb seniority over Members newly appointed to the Committee after Congress reconvenes in January 1959.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas) of the House Administration Committee Aug. 11 said the bill (HR 12601) authorizing each Representative to add an administrative assistant to his staff was dead for the 1958 session. The Administration Committee June 5 reported the bill (H Rept 1856) but the Rules Committee did not clear it for floor debate. (Weekly Report p. 758).



"COMMITTEE OF 15" FORMED BY HOUSE REPUBLICANS

A group of 15 House Republicans with relatively low seniority but high party enthusiasm has banded together this session to answer in an organized way. Democratic charges against the GOP on the House floor. They have also, from time to time, stated their own position on issues in House floor debate under special orders -- that is, advance arrangements for enough time to speak without the interruption of normal limited debate.

The group is known as "The Committee of 15" or "The Response Committee."

It started out six months ago as a group of six conservative House Republicans, mainly from urban areas. Reps. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) and Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.) were the prime movers among the "dynamic young blood" on the House Republican side. The group was later enlarged to include nine other Republicans representing all sections of the country and more liberal viewpoints in the party.

The original six were:

Frank J. Becker, 58, of Long Island, N.Y., three-term member of the House, member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Jackson E. Betts, 54, of Findlay, Ohio, four terms, member of the Banking and Currency Committee.

Elford A. Cederberg, 40, of Bay City, Mich., three terms, member of the Appropriations Committee, Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Thomas B. Curtis, 47, of St. Louis, four terms, member of the Ways and Means Committee and of the Joint Economic Committee.

Edgar W. Hiestand, 69, of Los Angeles, three terms, member of the Banking and Currency Committee.

Timothy P. Sheehan, 49, of Chicago, four terms, member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

The nine Republicans who were added to the group in April were:

Perkins Bass, 45, of Peterborough, N.H., two terms, member of the Banking and Currency Committee.

William C. Cramer, 36, of St. Petersburg, Fla., two terms, member of the Judiciary Committee and of the Public Works Committee.

Steven B. Derounian, 40, of Long Island, N.Y., three terms, member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Harry G. Haskell Jr., 37, of Wilmington, Del., one term, member of the Education and Labor Committee.

Joe Holt, 34, of Los Angeles, three terms, member of the Education and Labor Committee and of the District of Columbia Committee.

Glenard P. Lipscomb, 43, of Los Angeles, two and one-half terms, member of the Committee on Government Operations and the House Administration Committee.

John H. Ray, 71, of Staten Island, N.Y., three terms, member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and of the House Administration Committee.

John J. Rhodes, 41, of Mesa, Ariz., three terms, member of the Education and Labor Committee and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Keith Thomson, 39, of Cheyenne, Wyo., two terms, member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

How Committee Was Formed

Five or six informal groups of House Republicans for some time had considered answering Democratic charges on the House floor, Sheehan told Congressional Quarterly. "We were tired of having the Democrats make charges against our party which went unanswered on the House floor," he stated. What triggered the original six to band together as a formal group and to speak up, he said, was a charge that former President Truman made on Jan. 22 blaming the Republicans for the U.S. missile lag vis-a-vis Soviet Russia. "Then we decided that we must do something about answering such Democrat half-truths and innuendos," Sheehan said. The Committee of Six got the "go ahead" from House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) late in February.

The first attempt that the original Committee of Six made to "set the record straight" on the House floor occurred on March 5, with Sheehan in the lead-off position. He obtained the House floor for 30 minutes to blast the Democrats in general and Truman in particular for "a deliberately planned policy of distortion of the truth" relative to the lag in the U.S. missile program. Aided by Becker, Cederberg and Curtis, Sheehan claimed an "unbiased view of the facts and the evidence will prove it was the Democrat administration policy" which resulted in the missile lag because "between 1945 and 1951 we had no ballistic missile program worth mentioning under Half-Truth Harry Truman."

On Recession and Labor

Curtis followed up with a discussion March 13 on the current economic situation. The Committee of 15 has discussed several aspects of this problem since then. Curtis noted a charge that House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) had made on March 11 that "every time the Republicans are in control of the government somehow or at some time during that time...the country suffers from...poor business -- with resultant unemployment of our people." Curtis claimed the record did not bear out McCormack's statement. He said Democrats had repeatedly related the current recession and the 1954 recession to the great depression of the 1930s. Curtis said it was "dangerous both politically and economically," to indulge in such "scare talk." Curtis outlined a whole program of selected tax relief for small businessmen, teachers, persons with fluctuating incomes and others to counter Democratic proposals then being put forth providing for major across-the-board income tax reductions for all and large-scale public works programs. He said the tax reduction program he presented actually would result in more jobs in the long run. Curtis told Congressional Quarterly that this and subsequent presentations of the Committee on this point helped the Administration "hold the line" against a major tax-cut drive in Congress on individual income taxes by "cooling off" advocates for such across-the-board cuts on both sides of the aisle.

The Committee's third presentation was made on the House floor on March 18. This time Cederberg led off with a documented presentation of Congressional failure to pass legislation amending the Taft-Hartley Act. Although the Democrats have "groaned about the alleged evils of the Taft-Hartley Act" for years, Cederberg charged, Democratic-controlled Congressional Committees had "clamped a lid on hearings on legislation which both labor and the Administration agree will correct some deficiencies of the Taft-Hartley Act." This presentation by Cederberg for the Committee viewpoint on labor-management relations has been reprinted and widely distributed by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

Others Seek Admission

By this time a number of other Republicans sought admission to the vocal Republican Committee of Six. The original six agreed to expand their membership to 15. Other Republicans are still clamoring to come in. Both Sheehan and Curtis oppose making the Committee of 15 much larger because they fear a larger group would become unwieldy and lose its effectiveness. But they welcome other House Republicans to help out in debate from time to time. "Our Committee is a no closed shop," Curtis told Congressional Quarterly.

The Committee of 15 obtains a special order, by unanimous consent agreement in the House, to speak for 30 minutes to an hour on the House floor. It notifies the Democrats in advance when it plans to discuss an issue on the House floor and states what the issue will be. For that reason each member of the GOP Committee of 15 is expected to be able to debate issues well and to hold his own in the rough and tumble of House floor debate. The Committee of 15 attempts to document its presentations. Both Curtis and Sheehan emphasized that the Committee's purpose is to debate "issues, not personalities" and "to stick to the facts," Curtis added, "If the Democrats can show us that our facts are wrong, we'll correct them."

Defense and Farm Issues

Among the issues that the Committee of 15 has presented most effectively on the House floor, in the opinion of Sheehan and Curtis, were defense reorganization and the farm problem.

The defense reorganization presentations were made April 28 and May 15, with Bass and Haskell as lead-off spokesmen. The Committee of 15 explained the President's program to reorganize the Defense Department and called it "the most crucial issue" before Congress. Sheehan said that members of the Committee were instrumental in circulating a petition for hearings on the President's proposal when Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee initially balked at holding hearings. Although the bill did not pass the House in the form the President sought, "We put in the major provisions which had been omitted in the recommittal motion," Sheehan said. Later the measure was finally enacted much as the President wanted it, Sheehan said. Sheehan and other members of the Committee of 15 received letters from Mr. Eisenhower thanking them for their help on this measure, a key one in the 1958 Administration legislative program.

The farm issue was highlighted by the Committee of 15 on the House floor on May 20 and May 26, with Hiestand and Thomson as lead-off spokesmen. They claimed that the past Democratic farm programs not only did not solve the farmers' problems, but that they boosted prices for

consumers. They defended Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, who was then under sharp attack, not only from Democrats but also from some farm-belt Republicans in Congress. Curtis said that by emphasizing the consumer's stake in the farm problem, the Committee of 15 helped solidify Benson's position and defeat the once all-powerful Congressional farm bloc.

Other issues which the Committee of 15 has presented to the House have included federal spending, public power, problems of the aged, Hawaiian statehood, the cost of living and inflation. At first the Committee did not get much Democratic response to their presentations. But after their initial efforts, House Democratic Leader McCormack and other Democrats started to enter into the debate. Curtis hails this development. "As a student of government, I am pleased to see worthwhile debate on the issues return to the well of the House," he said. In recent years, he noted, "too often public debate has been conducted through the media of press releases" with no chance for the other side to make on-the-spot rebuttal.

How It Operates

The Committee meets once a week, on Thursdays, and decides what issue to discuss next on the House floor. The members try to select issues which delineate the differences between the parties. The Committee of 15 does not speak for the Administration nor for the Congressional Republican leadership, although it has been aided in its presentations by government agencies and by the House GOP leaders. "The members of the Committee have informally agreed among themselves," Sheehan said, "that we will not discredit any member of the Eisenhower Administration nor attack Democrats on policies on which it would not be in the national interest to do so."

Documentation of the Committee's stands on issues is based on official government figures. Until recently Philip Wilder, an assistant professor at Wabash College, did the research for the Committee of 15. Beecher Hess, House Minority Postmaster, serves as Secretary of the Committee. It has no officers. Curtis and Sheehan said the Committee's aim is to operate as a group, not as individuals and to stress issues rather than personalities. It can be more effective that way, they hold.

The Committee has met with Martin, Vice President Nixon, a number of Republican Senators and a number of leading Washington correspondents to discuss issues. It has had a role in shaping Republican policy in the House this session. But both Sheehan and Curtis flatly disclaim any attempt on the part of the Committee to usurp Republican leadership in the House, or that it is made up of insurgents. "We are Regular Republicans," Sheehan stated. They differentiate the Committee's motivation and operations sharply from the group of 80 Democrats who informally organized in the House in 1957 to press for action on a liberal program. (1957 Weekly Report p. 224)

They do feel, however, that the Republican viewpoint has not been presented often enough or forcefully enough on the House floor in the past. Sheehan and Curtis said the Committee of 15 had "raised the morale" of House Republicans generally by answering Democratic attacks and by spelling out their view of the Republican stand on issues on the House floor. Curtis said the Committee had been encouraged by GOP House leadership and that the White House was "overjoyed" with the Committee's work.

"We have cut our eye teeth this year," Sheehan said. "Next year we hope to be even more effective."

CQ House Votes 73 through 77.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 159, 161, 165, 166, 167.)

House Defeats Education Bill Recommittal, Sustains Wages Veto, Cites Bernard Goldfine, Carl Braden for Contempt of Congress

73. H Res 675. An open rule providing for House consideration of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (HR 13247), authorizing approximately \$900 million in Federal grants and loans for a seven-year program of aid to the Nation's students and schools. Adopted 266-108 (D 155-40; R 111-68), Aug. 7, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1059)
74. HR 13247. Gwinn (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill to the Education and Labor Committee. Rejected 140-233 (D 45-147; R 95-86), Aug. 8, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1059)
75. S 2266. Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard wages. Passage of bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required).

Failed to pass 202-180 (D 180-24; R 22-156), Aug. 13, 1958 (255 "yeas" were required for passage). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1061)

76. H Res 684. Citing Bernard Goldfine for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee. Adopted 369-8 (D 203-0; R 166-8), Aug. 13, 1958. The President did not take a position on the citation. (See story p. 1061)
77. H Res 686. Citing Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Adopted 365-1 (D 194-1; R 171-0), Aug. 13, 1958. The President did not take a position on the citation. (See story p. 1061)

- KEY -

- Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	73	74	75	76	77	Vote No.	73	74	75	76	77	Vote No.	73	74	75	76	77
Yea	266	140	202	369	365	Yea	155	45	180	203	194	Yea	111	95	22	166	171
Nay	108	233	180	8	1	Nay	40	147	24	0	1	Nay	68	86	156	8	0

13 14 15 16 17					13 14 15 16 17					13 14 15 16 17					13 14 15 16 17											
ALABAMA					Los Angeles County					IDAHO					IOWA											
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	Y	Y	23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Flynt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Adair	?	Y	N	Y	Y			
1 Boykin	?	X	?	?	?	19 Holifield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Forrester	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Beamer	N	Y	N	Y	Y			
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	17 King	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Landrum	N	✓	?	?	?	7 Bray	N	Y	N	Y	Y			
2 Grant	Y	N	N	Y	Y	26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Mitchell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Brownson	N	Y	?	?	?			
9 Huddleston	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Pilcher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck	N	Y	N	Y	Y			
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Hillings	?	X	?	?	?	1 Preston	?	?	?	?	?	6 Harden	N	Y	N	Y	Y			
5 Rains	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Holt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	6 Vinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Harvey	N	Y	N	Y	Y			
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	N	N	Y	Y	ILLINOIS					3 Nimitz	N	Y	N	Y	Y				
6 Selden	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Jackson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1 Pfost	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson	?	Y	N	Y	?			
ARIZONA					24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Budge	N	Y	N	Y	Y	KANSAS								
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	?	Y	15 McDonough	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	INDIAN					6 Coad	Y	N	Y	Y	Y				
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y	25 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
ARKANSAS					COLORADO					CHICAGO-COOK COUNTY					21 Mack	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gathings	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	24 Price	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Hoeven	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Jensen	N	Y	N	Y	Y			
5 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Chenoweth	Y	N	N	Y	Y	17 Arends	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4 LeCompte	Y	Y	N	Y	?			
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Hill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	19 Chipfield	?	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Schwengel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			
6 Norrell	Y	N	?	?	?	CONNECTICUT					14 Vacancy						2 Talle	Y	Y	N	Y	Y				
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Cretella	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Mason	?	✓	X	?	?	KENTUCKY								
CALIFORNIA					1 May	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Michel	?	?	?	?	?	5 Breeding	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
2 Engle	Y	X	✓	?	?	4 Morano	Y	N	Y	?	Y	20 Simpson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Avery	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
14 Hagen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Patterson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 George	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Sadtak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Vursell	N	N	N	Y	Y	4 Rees	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			
8 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County					2 Scrivner	N	Y	N	Y	Y				
3 Moss	✓	X	Y	Y	Y	DELAWARE					7 Libonati	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith	?	?	?	?	?				
29 Saud	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Haskell	Y	N	N	Y	Y	12 Boyle	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY								
5 Shelley	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA					1 Dawson	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	4 Chelf	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
27 Sheppard	Y	N	?	Y	Y	2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon	?	?	?	?	?	1 Gregory	?	X	Y	Y	Y			
12 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Fawcett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
7 Allen	Y	N	?	?	?	7 Haley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
6 Baldwin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	5 Herlong	N	Y	N	Y	Y	2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	?	5 Spence	?	?	✓	?	?			
10 Gubser	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Watts	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
4 Mailliard	Y	N	N	Y	Y	6 Rogers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3 Byrne	Y	Y	?	?	?	3 Robison	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
1 Scudder	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Sikes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	13 Church	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Siler	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
13 Teague	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1 Cramer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Collier	Y	Y	?	?	?	LOUISIANA								
28 Utt	N	Y	N	Y	Y	GEORGIA					4 McVey	Y	N				2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y	?				
30 Wilson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8 Blitch	?	✓	?	?	?	11 Sheehan	Y	N	✓	?	?	4 Brooks	?	?	?	?	?			
9 Younger	Y	N	N	Y	Y	10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	INDIANA					1 Hebert	✓	?	✓	?	?				
						5 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Denton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Vacancy								
												1 Madden	Y	N	Y	Y	Y									

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 159, 161, 165, 166, 167.)

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 159 through 163.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Approves Reciprocal Trade Conference Report, 72-18; Rejects Moves to Reduce Depletion Allowances and Cabaret Tax

159. HR 12591. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, extending the reciprocal trade program through June 30, 1962. Adoption of conference report. Agreed to 72-18 (D 40-6; R 32-12), Aug. 11, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1060)

160. HR 7125. Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958. Thye (R Minn.) amendment to strike a provision increasing from 8 to 20 years the period for which excise tax payments may be deferred on whiskey in bond. Rejected 39-51 (D 21-25; R 18-26), Aug. 11, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1063-64)

161. HR 7125. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce the annual oil and gas percentage depletion allowance from 27.5 percent to 15 percent. Rejected 26-63 (D 15-28; R 11-35), Aug. 11, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1063-64)

162. HR 7125. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to fix the oil and gas percentage depletion allowance at 27.5 percent for taxpayers with gross annual oil and gas incomes of \$1 million or less; at 21 percent for incomes of between \$1 million and \$5 million; and at 15 percent for incomes over \$5 million. Rejected 31-58 (D 21-22; R 10-36), Aug. 11, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1063-64)

163. HR 7125. Malone (R Nev.) amendment to reduce the cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 percent. Rejected 39-51 (D 20-24; R 19-27), Aug. 12, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1063-64)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	159	160	161	162	163	Vote No.	159	160	161	162	163	Vote No.	159	160	161	162	163
Yea	72	39	26	31	39	Yea	40	21	15	21	20	Yea	32	18	11	10	19
Nay	18	51	63	58	51	Nay	6	25	28	22	24	Nay	12	26	35	36	27

159	160	161	162	163	159	160	161	162	163	159	160	161	162	163	159	160	161	162	163
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	N	N	Curtis	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	N	N	Martin	Y	N	N	N	N	Hruska	‡	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hayden	Y	N	N	N	Y	Carlson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Bible	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Goldwater	X	-	N	N	Y	Schoeppel	N	N	N	N	N	Malone	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright	Y	Y	N	N	N	Cooper	Y	N	N	N	N	Bridges	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Morton	Y	N	N	N	N	Cotton	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland	Y	Y	N	N	N	Ellender	Y	Y	N	N	N	Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Kuchel	Y	N	N	N	Y	Long	Y	N	N	N	Y	Smith	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Carroll	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Payne	✓	X	‡	‡	‡	Anderson	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Allott	Y	N	N	N	Y	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	‡	?	?	?	✓	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Busb	Y	N	N	N	N	Beall	Y	N	N	N	Y	Ives	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Purtell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Butler	Y	N	N	N	Y	Javits	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear	Y	N	N	N	N	Kennedy	Y	N	N	Y	N	Ervin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	N	N	Jordan	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland	‡	X	X	X	X	McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Langer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smathers	Y	N	N	N	N	Potter	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Young	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
Russell	N	Y	?	?	N	Humphrey	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	N	N	X	Thye	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Briker	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHOO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Church	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Eastland	Y	Y	N	N	N	Kerr	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Dworsbak	N	N	N	N	N	Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	N	Monroney	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Douglas	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Hennings	‡	✓	✓	✓	✓	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	N	N	N	Y	Symington	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart	Y	N	N	N	Y	Mansfield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Jenner	N	N	N	N	N	Murray	Y	N	?	?	Y	Martin	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ Senate Votes 164 through 167.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Votes to Override Veto, Reverses Tax Amendment Ruling, Approves Treaty, Rejects Public School Construction Amendment

164. S 2266. Portsmouth, N.H. Navy Yard wages. Smith (F Maine) motion to pass the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 69-20 (D 43-2; R 26-18) (60 years were required for passage), Aug. 12, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1061)

165. HR 8381. Technical Amendments Act of 1958. Kerr (D Okla.) appeal from a ruling of the presiding officer that Potter (R Mich.) and Morse (D Ore.) amendments adding the text of the Self-Employed Individuals' Retirement Act (HR 10) were germane to the bill (a "yea" was a vote to sustain the chair's ruling that the amendments were germane). Ruling rejected 32-52 (D 7-32; R 25-20), Aug. 12, 1958, thereby making consideration of the amendments out of order. The President did not take a position on the ruling. (See story p. 1062; for HR 10, see Weekly Report p. 989)

166. Executive A, 85th Congress, 2nd session. Tax treaty. Exec A, signed with the United Kingdom on Aug. 19, 1957, abolishes double taxation on citizens of the U.S. and the United Kingdom by exempting a citizen of one country from paying taxes to the other country on royalties derived from within that country as long as he has no permanent business or trade establishment there. Ratified 90-0 (D 46-0; R 44-0), Aug. 13, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

167. HR 13247. National Defense Education Act of 1958, authorizing approximately \$1.3 billion in Federal grants and loans for a seven-year program of aid to the Nation's students and schools. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to add to the bill a section authorizing annual grants of \$1 billion for two years for public school construction. Rejected 30-61 (D 23-24; R 7-37), Aug. 13, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1059)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	164	165	166	167	Vote No.	164	165	166	167	Vote No.	164	165	166	167
Yea	69	32	90	30	Yea	43	7	46	23	Yea	26	25	44	7
Nay	20	52	0	61	Nay	2	32	0	24	Nay	18	20	0	37

	164	165	166	167		164	165	166	167		164	165	166	167		164	165	166	167
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill	Y	N	Y	N	Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	N	Curtis	N	N	Y	N	Green	Y	N	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	N	Martin	N	N	Y	N	Hruska	N	Y	Y	N	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hayden	Y	N	Y	N	Carlson	N	N	Y	N	Bible	Y	N	Y	N	Johnston	Y	N	Y	N
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	N	Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	N	Malone	Y	Y	Y	N	Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright	‡	-	Y	Y	Cooper	N	N	Y	Y	Bridges	Y	N	Y	N	Case	Y	Y	Y	N
McClellan	Y	N	Y	N	Morton	N	N	Y	N	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N	Mundt	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland	N	N	Y	N	Ellender	Y	N	Y	N	Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Gore	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	N	Long	Y	N	Y	N	Smith	N	-	Y	N	Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Carroll	Y	N	Y	Y	Payne	✓	-	‡	‡	Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	Yarborough	‡	?	Y	Y
Allott	Y	N	Y	N	Smith	Y	N	Y	N	Chavez	Y	?	Y	?	Johnson	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush	N	N	Y	N	Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ives	Y	Y	Y	N	Bennett	N	Y	Y	N
Purtell	Y	Y	Y	N	Butler	Y	N	Y	N	Javits	?	Y	Y	Y	Watkins	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear	Y	N	Y	N	Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	N	Y	N	Aiken	Y	N	Y	N
Williams	N	N	Y	N	Saltonstall	X	N	Y	N	Jordan	Y	N	Y	N	Flanders	N	Y	‡	?
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland	‡	-	‡	-	McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	Y	N	Y	N
Smathers	Y	X	Y	Y	Potter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Robertson	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
Russell	Y	N	Y	N	Humphrey	Y	✓	Y	Y	Lausche	N	-	‡	N	Jackson	Y	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	N	Thye	Y	Y	Y	N	Bricker	Y	Y	Y	N	Magnuson	Y	N	Y	Y
IDaho					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Church	Y	N	Y	Y	Eastland	Y	N	Y	N	Kerr	Y	N	Y	N	Hobbs	Y	Y	Y	N
Duorsbak	Y	N	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	N	Y	N	Monroney	Y	N	Y	N	Revercomb	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	✓	-	‡	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	‡	-	Symington	Y	N	Y	Y	Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wiley	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart	Y	Y	Y	N	Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	Y	?	Y	Y
Jenner	Y	N	Y	N	Murray	Y	-	Y	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	N	Barrett	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

CQ Senate Votes 168 through 170.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Passes Defense Education Act After Reducing Scholarship Authorization to \$5 Million Annually; Rejects Awards to Colleges

168. HR 13247. Morse (D Ore) amendment to add to each scholarship award \$500 to be used by the colleges and universities attended by the scholarship holders. Rejected 20-69 (D 15-30; R 5-39), Aug. 13, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1059)

169. HR 13247. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to reduce from \$17.5 million to \$5 million the annual authorization for the creation of national defense scholarships and limiting each scholarship award to \$250 per year. Agreed to 46-42 (D 14-31; R 32-11), Aug. 13, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1059)

170. HR 13247. Passage of the bill. Passed 62-26 (D 35-10; R 27-16), Aug. 13, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1059)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	168	169	170	Vote No.	168	169	170	Vote No.	168	169	170
Yea	20	46	62	Yea	15	14	35	Yea	5	32	27
Nay	69	42	26	Nay	30	31	10	Nay	39	11	16

168	169	170	168	169	170	168	169	170	168	169	170
ALABAMA			IOWA			NEBRASKA			RHODE ISLAND		
Hill	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper	N	N	N	Curtis	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	Hruska	N	Y	N
ARIZONA			KANSAS			NEVADA			SOUTH CAROLINA		
Hayden	N	N	Y	Carlson	N	Y	Y	Bible	N	Y	N
Goldwater	N	Y	N	Schoeppel	N	Y	N	Malone	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY			NEW HAMPSHIRE			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	Cooper	N	Y	Y	Bridges	N	Y	N
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Morton	N	Y	Y	Cotton	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA			NEW JERSEY			TENNESSEE		
Knowland	N	Y	Y	Ellender	N	N	Y	Case	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	Long	N	N	Y	Smith	N	N	Y
COLORADO			MAINE			NEW MEXICO			TEXAS		
Carroll	Y	N	Y	Payne	-	-	‡	Anderson	N	N	Y
Allott	N	N	Y	Smith	N	N	Y	Chavez	?	?	‡
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND			NEW YORK			UTAH		
Busb	N	Y	Y	Beall	N	Y	Y	Ives	Y	Y	N
Purtell	N	Y	Y	Butler	N	Y	N	Javits	Y	X	‡
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH CAROLINA			VERMONT		
Frear	N	Y	N	Kennedy	N	N	Y	Ervin	N	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	N	Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	Jordan	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN			NORTH DAKOTA			VIRGINIA		
Holland	X	✓	‡	McNamara	Y	N	Y	Langer	Y	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y	Potter	N	N	Y	Young	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA			OHIO			WASHINGTON		
Russell	N	Y	N	Humphrey	Y	N	Y	Lausche	Y	Y	N
Talmadge	N	Y	N	Thye	N	N	Y	Bricker	N	Y	N
IDaho			MISSISSIPPI			OKLAHOMA			WEST VIRGINIA		
Church	N	N	Y	Eastland	N	Y	N	Kerr	N	N	Y
Dworsbak	N	Y	N	Stennis	N	Y	N	Monroney	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS			MISSOURI			OREGON			WISCONSIN		
Douglas	Y	N	Y	Hennings	N	N	Y	Morse	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	?	✓	‡	Symington	N	N	Y	Neuberger	Y	N	Y
INDIANA			MONTANA			PENNSYLVANIA			WYOMING		
Capehart	N	N	N	Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Clark	Y	N	Y
Jenner	N	Y	N	Murray	✓	X	‡	Martin	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

Sept. 3-5 -- COMMUNISM IN NEW JERSEY, House Un-American Activities. (postponed from Aug. 12-14).

Primaries and Conventions

Aug. 19 -- Wyoming primaries.
Aug. 23 -- Louisiana primaries.
Aug. 25, 26 -- New York convention (state-wide candidates only).
Aug. 26 -- Mississippi primaries.

Other Events

Aug. 19 -- SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES, briefs AFL-CIO leaders on world situation, Unity House, Forest Park, Pa.
Aug. 24-30 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF LETTER CARRIERS (AFL-CIO), convention, San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 25-29 -- AMERICAN BAR ASSN., national convention, Los Angeles.
Aug. 25-30 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS, (AFL-CIO), 30th annual convention, Boston, Mass.
Aug. 28 -- NATIONAL CONSERVATION MEETING, sponsored by Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference, Denver, Colo.

Aug. 28-Sept. 3 -- AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSN., national convention, Statler and Mayflower Hotels, Washington, D.C.
Sept. 10, 11 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TACTICS TALKS, Eastern region, Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 11-13 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, 1958 annual conference, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.
Sept. 13, 14 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TACTICS TALKS, Central region, Omaha, Neb.
Sept. 16-19 -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP, 13th annual conference, Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C.
Sept. 17, 18 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TACTICS TALKS, Western region, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sept. 21-24 -- AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN., 84th annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 21-24 -- SOUTHERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, annual meeting, Lexington, Ky.
Sept. 22-27 -- UNITED RUBBER, CORK, LINOLEUM AND PLASTIC WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, DiLido Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 29-Oct. 1 -- NATIONAL WATERSHED CONGRESS, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas.
Oct. 9 -- ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, Ohio Republican convention, Columbus, Ohio.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE 2nd SESSION

The status of the 12 regular appropriation bills before Congress in the 2nd session of the 85th Congress.

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 11767)	\$ 3,320,888,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,191,875,539
Commerce (HR 12540)	982,721,000	917,140,000	949,892,000	1,012,886,000	1,012,886,000	971,214,000
Defense (HR 12738)	38,786,970,000	38,310,561,000	38,409,561,000	40,032,811,000	40,042,992,000	39,602,827,000
District of Columbia (HR 12948)						
Federal Payment	27,660,600	22,860,600	22,860,600	24,360,600	24,360,600	22,860,600
District Payment	(215,153,500)	(203,276,100)	(203,276,100)	(206,211,814)	(206,211,814)	(204,033,460)
Executive Offices (HR 10589)	15,814,870	15,558,870	15,558,870	14,954,870	14,954,870	15,679,870
Independent Offices (HR 11574)†	5,927,060,500	6,549,920,900	6,549,920,900	6,137,248,900	6,108,242,900	6,582,304,900
Interior (HR 10746)	414,484,600	413,145,600	413,145,600	488,939,950	489,916,950	459,675,950
Labor-HEW (HR 11645)	2,975,437,181	2,961,862,181	2,967,955,581	3,204,382,581	3,205,382,581	3,142,606,981
Legislative (HR 13066)	123,846,664	96,942,113	96,942,113	123,320,419	123,320,419	123,297,387
Public Works (HR 12858)	1,077,356,000	1,074,117,200	1,077,827,200	1,159,465,835	1,159,915,835	
State-Justice-						
Judiciary (HR 12428)	589,285,011	570,722,613	570,722,613	588,717,113	588,717,113	577,904,113
Treasury-						
Post Office (HR 11085)	4,121,969,000	4,100,608,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000
TOTAL *	\$58,365,493,965	\$58,250,427,616	\$58,399,483,016	\$60,103,168,307	\$60,086,770,307	

The status of other fiscal 1959 appropriation bills.

Mutual Security (HR 13192)	\$3,950,092,500	\$3,078,092,500	\$3,078,092,500	\$3,518,092,500	
Military Construction (HR 13489)	1,750,653,000	1,218,815,000	1,218,815,000	1,714,815,000	1,720,115,000
First Supplemental, 1959 (HR 13450)	3,871,375,221	3,131,844,797	3,594,944,978	3,594,944,978	

* There was also \$7.9 billion requested from fixed authorizations for interest payments on the national debt. † Vetted.



The Week In Congress

Driving Finish Congress galloped toward adjournment this week -- Members spurred on by the nearness of the finish wire, their floor leaders and the knowledge that they will have to face the voters back home in a few days. The lawmakers passed a stable-full of bills, including one designed to meet the educational challenge of the space age. But the Senate left the House far behind in the money department. After 14 hours of debate, it voted to spend almost half a billion dollars more than the House for Federal scholarships, student loans and programs to improve teaching. (Page 1059)

Air Traffic Cop

Congress gave birth to a giant air traffic cop when it put the finishing touches on the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. Recent airplane collisions gave impetus to the bill which combines the aviation functions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Airways Modernization Board, Civil Aeronautics Board and Secretary of Commerce. The new traffic cop of the airways is called the Federal Aviation Agency. (Page 1066)

Primary Concern

Pundits concerned themselves with primaries in places as far apart as Alaska and Tennessee in trying to read the face of the electorate. Sen. Albert Gore (D), by winning by a 3-2 margin over an all-out segregationist, gave them second thoughts about their readings of the Arkansas victory of segregationist Gov. Orval E. Faubus. Primary results in Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri and New York gave the pundits other food for thought. (Page 1072)

Veto Score

President Eisenhower brought his veto total way over a respectable golf score when he sent back to Congress the 110th bill. He vetoed bills to equalize pay in the Portsmouth, N.H., and Boston Navy yards, build a nuclear ice breaker and one to extend the Government's mineral program. Congress failed in its attempt to override his veto of the Navy yard pay bill. (Page 1061, 1068)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Education bill, contempt citation, veto, page 1086.

SENATE: Reciprocal trade, excise tax revision, page 1088; veto, tax ruling, treaty, education, page 1089; education, page 1090.

Little Bills

The Senate and House were passing little bills by the handful in between fuming over such earth shaking ones as Federal aid to education and tax relief. These so-called little bills are big ones to the people concerned. They range all the way from guards against imports to gardens in North Dakota. One even concerns itself with dogfish shark livers. Another would let the Girl Scouts use Army cots. (Page 1071)

Goldfine Contempt

Bernard Goldfine, the Boston textile magnate with a poor memory for figures, was put on a long legal trail when the House voted him in contempt of Congress. Goldfine July 11 refused to answer 22 questions about the financial operations of one of his companies, setting the stage for the contempt citation. His Boston lawyer said the case will be fought all the way up to the Supreme Court if necessary. This legal battle could last as long as three years and keep Goldfine going in and out of court like a shuttle on a loom. (Page 1061, 1070)

Swap Bills

The House ended up with the Senate meat packer bill and the House with the Senate's -- and proponents fear never the twain shall meet. The House caused this situation by refusing to give its bill the same number as the Senate's. The Senate passed a bill to put marketing operations of meat packers under the Federal Trade Commission long before the House did. But the House went ahead and passed its own bill, ignoring pleas from those who said that using the Senate's bill number was the only way to assure a conference before adjournment. (Page 1064)